

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

Vol V No 069

9 April 1979

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League Official Withdraws Resignation	A 1
OAPEC Ministers To Meet Without Egypt 16 April	A 1
PLO Central Council Meets in Damascus 7 April	A 1
Session's Conclusion, Al-Fahum Statement [VOP]	A 2
PLO Executive Committee Meets in Damascus 7 April [VOP]	A 3
ICATU Decides To Boycott Egyptian, U.S. Means of Transport	A 3
PLO's Khalaf Confers With Nasirite Movement Leader [VOP]	A 4
VOP Reports on U.S. Threats to Arab Countries	A 4
'Arafat Addresses Palestinians Released From Israeli Prisons [VOP]	A 4
'Arafat Meets With Fatah Cadres 6 April [VOP]	A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Indonesian Vice President Makes Brief Stopover 9 Apr	C 1
--	-----

KUWAIT

Cabinet Reportedly Approves Severing of Relations With Egypt	C 1
Cabinet Hears Foreign Minister's Report on UAE Visit	C 1
Minister Hopes Egypt Will Abide By Arab League Decision	C 1
Paper Says Kuwait Has Stopped Its Subsidy to Egypt	C 2
Liberian President Arrives for Visit 9 April	C 2

OMAN

Egyptian Vice President Arrives for Consultations 8 Apr	C 2
Qabus, Mubarak Meeting	C 2

QATAR

Oil Prices Reportedly To Increase This Month	C 3
Amir Receives Lebanese Prime Minister 9 Apr	C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Receives Algerian Presidential Envoy 8 Apr	C 3
--	-----

UAE

Petroleum Minister Returns From OPEC Conference 7 Apr	C 4
'Utaybah: No Production Increase	C 4
UAE, Saudi Arabia To Discuss Egypt's Membership in AMIO	C 4
Lebanese Prime Minister Arrives for Talks 8 Apr	C 5
Al-Huss, Al-Nuhayyan Meeting	C 5
Al-Huss Statement	C 5
Departure 9 Apr	C 6

YEMEN--YAR

PDRY Minister Meets With President Salih in San'a' 8 Apr

C 6

EGYPT

As-Sadat Discusses U.S. Aid With Newsmen	D 1
Khalil Statement on Treaty, Arab Solidarity	D 1
Khalil Addresses People's Assembly Committees	D 4
Khalil Interviewed on Treaty, Negotiations	D 8
'Ali Says Size of Army Will Be Maintained	D 9
Under Secretary Al-Baz on Implementation of Treaty	D 9
Ambassadors From Arab Countries To Be Recalled	D 10
State Security Reportedly Arrests Communist Leaders	D 10
Seizes Antigovernment Leaflets	D 10
Committee Established To Normalize Life in Sinai	D 11
Economic Statistics on Oil Imports, Exports Reported	D 11
AL-AHRAM on Resignation of Arab Boycott Director	D 12
Paper Says Iraqi Diplomats Still in Cairo	D 12
Zairian Army General Holds Talks in Cairo	D 12
Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary Arrives in Cairo	D 13
Vice President Mubarak Leaves for Oman 8 April	D 13

JORDAN

Husayn Comments on Egyptian-Israeli Treaty to French TV	F 1
U.S. Military Delegation Arrives in Amman 6 April	F 1
McGiffert-Shakir Meeting	F 1
Committee Departs 9 April	F 1

LEBANON

Syrian, Lebanese Officials Discuss Situation in Arab Area	G 1
Parliamentary Committees Call for Arab Summit Conference	G 1
Army Chief of Staff Returns From Greece 8 Apr	G 1
VOL Reports TV Strike, Airport Work Stoppage [VOL]	G 1
Franjiyah Supporter Injured in Assassination Attempt	G 2
Further on Assassination Attempt	G 2
Rightist Militia, UNIFIL Clash in Central Sector	G 2
VOL Reports Clashes, Explosions in Sidon, Beirut	G 3

SYRIA

Arab Boycott Rules Being Applied Against Egypt	H 1
Official on Transfer of Arab League Headquarters	H 2
Rallies Held to Celebrate Anniversary of Ba'th Party	H 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Romanian President Ceausescu Arrives for Brief Visit	I 1
Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi	I 1

MAURITANIA

13 Named to Military Committee for National Safety	I 1
New Cabinet Members	I 2

Interview With Bouceif	I 3
Curfew in Force	I 4
Mauritania Withdraws Ambassador From Egypt	I 4

SUDAN

Arrests Follow Influx of Illegal Arms	I 4
AL-'AYYAM on Arms Influx	I 5
Cabinet Discusses Security Situation	I 5
Amman Daily: Support for Egypt Reportedly To Cease	I 5
[AR-RA'Y 7 Apr]	
Kuwait Paper Cites Numayri on Peace Treaty	I 6
Liberian President Tolbert Stops Over in Khartoum	I 6

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Official Comments on Changes in Mauritania	I 7
Defense Ministry Reports on Fighting Since 1 Apr	I 7

ISRAEL

Agreement on Negev Airfields Signed With U.S.	N 1
Yadin Chairs 8 April Cabinet Session	N 2
Weizman, Yadin Trips Approved	N 2
Minister Tamir Interviewed on Bedouin Land Issue	N 2
Committee for Negev Redeployment to Be Set Up	N 3
[AL HAMISHMAR 9 Apr]	
IDF Requirements in Negev	N 4
'AL HAMISHMAR on Leadership of Autonomy Committee [8 Apr]	N 4
Yadin Discusses Peace, Domestic Problems	N 5
[AL HAMISHMAR 8 Apr]	
Minister Sharon Plans Jewish Buffer Zone in Gaza Strip	N 5
[HA'ARETZ 6 Apr]	
MA'ARIV Comments on Labor Party Conference [6 Apr]	N 6
Gush Emunim Cornerstone Laying Request Denied	N 6
Activity at Qiryat Arba' During Night of 8-9 Apr	N 7
Explosion in East Jerusalem Restaurant Injures 15	N 7
Kubbutzim Claim West Bank Construction Hinders Plans	N 8
[DAVAR 6 Apr]	

IRAN

Tehran Radio Reports on Hoveyda Trial, Execution	R 1
Tehran Cites U.S. Regret	R 1
Radio Commentary on Hoveyda	R 1
Entezam Press Conference on Hoveyda, Shortages	R 2
Further Government Spokesman's Remarks	R 4
Mujahidin Organization of Islamic Revolution Announced	R 4
Spokesman on Organization's Positions	R 5
Khomeyni Blames U.S. Agents for Causing Trouble	R 6
Khomeyni Receives Bakhtiari Tribal Officials	R 6
Khomeyni Receives 'Political Leaders' of Palestine	R 7
Khomeyni Receives POLISARIO Front Delegation	R 8
Khomeyni Speaks to Young Steel Workers	R 8
Revolution Court Begins Work on 6 April	R 9
Execution of Officers	R 9
Former Officials Executed	R 10

Tehran Denies Report of Shah's Sister's Arrest	R 11
Offices, Shops Reopen in Gonbad-e Kavus on 7 April	R 11
Military Guards in Bashehr Attacked by 'Armed People'	R 11
50,000 Attend Meeting at Tehran University	R 11
Former Defense Minister Madani Interviewed	R 12
Official Document Offices Resume Business 7 April	R 13
Bazargan Receives Nicaragua Liberation Movement Leader	R 14
NVOI Comments on Incidents in Provinces, Foreign Plots	R 14

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Pakistani Soldiers Cross Afghan Border	S 1
Opposition Front Issues Statement on Battle Successes	S 1

BANGLADESH

President Ziaur Rahman Lifts Martial Law	S 1
--	-----

INDIA

Petroleum Minister Departs for Libya Seeking Oil	S 2
--	-----

PAKISTAN

Foreign Office Spokesman on U.S. Aid Cut	S 2
Peshawar Explosion	S 4
Political Leaders' Attacks	S 4
Nine Killed, Three Injured in Baluchistan Tribal Clash	S 4
Bhutto's Wife, Daughter Allowed To Visit Larkana	S 5
PPP Leader in Lahore Jailed for Inciting Against Army	S 5
Karachi Reports Reaction to Bhutto Hanging Continues	S 5
First Death in Violence	S 5
Court Sentences Lahore Citizen	S 7
Minor Incidents	S 7
Further Arrests	S 7
Gujranwala Arrests	S 7

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

NC080806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--Arab League Assistant Secretary General Muhammad Riyad, in a statement published in AL-AHRAM today, says that in view of Egypt's decision to maintain the Arab League headquarters and its specialized agencies in Cairo, he withdraws his resignation and will continue in office.

Meanwhile, AL-JUMHURIYAH today reports that the Egyptian officials in the Arab League, who constitute 60 percent of the league's employees, will continue in their duties.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper says that the non-Egyptian employees are entitled to continue their work at the Arab League in Cairo.

OAPEC MINISTERS TO MEET WITHOUT EGYPT 16 APRIL

LD091012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0837 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, announced today that it will be holding an extraordinary ministerial conference at its headquarters next Monday to debate the freezing of Egypt's membership in the organization as part of the Arab boycott of it for signing the peace treaty with Israel.

A spokesman for the organization has informed KUNA that all OAPEC members, with the exception of Egypt, will be attending the meeting which will take place at Iraq's request. He said that OAPEC did not extend an invitation to Egypt, while it extended invitations to the other nine members.

This is the first time that the organization has not invited a member state to attend a meeting since its establishment in 1968.

The spokesman said that the OAPEC Ministerial Council will hold an ordinary meeting here on 9 May to discuss matters relating to the work of the organization and the [words indistinct] existing and proposed projects. He went on to add that the council will continue to discuss the project of building a dry dock for OAPEC on the Mediterranean Sea and progress so far [word indistinct] in setting up an Arab educational institute for the oil industry in Baghdad. The organization now owns a dry dock in Bahrain which was opened at the end of 1977.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS IN DAMASCUS 7 APRIL

JN072201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The PLO Central Council held a meeting at 1930 today under Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and all members of the PLO Central Council attended.

Al-Fahum made a statement saying that the PLO Central Council will discuss the question of Palestinian moves to confront the unilateral and treasonous agreement between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist enemy. He added that the PLO Central Council will also discuss the results of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, the situation in Lebanon, and Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

Al-Fahum expressed the hope that the convening of the PLO Central Council will be the beginning of a Palestinian initiative on a unionist path because this is indispensable in confronting the new plot.

In another development, Yasir 'Arafat met this evening with ICATU members at ICATU headquarters in Damascus. During the meeting, 'Arafat gave a short address explaining the results of the recent Arab foreign and economy ministers conference and thanking the Arab workers for their constant stands in supporting the Palestinian revolution. He also urged them to continue their confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist designs.

Session's Conclusion

JN090748 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Central Council ended its meetings in Damascus early this morning. The meetings, which began in Damascus last Saturday, were presided over by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council. Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the other Central Council members, representing all the Palestinian factions, also attended.

In a statement after the meeting, Brother Khalid al-Fahum said the Central Council discussed the resolutions and results of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference recently held in Baghdad. The council praised the positions adopted by the Palestinian delegation to the conference under brother leader Abu 'Ammar. These positions had an effective influence on the positive results of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference.

The council recommended that practical plans be formulated to implement these resolutions on the Arab and international levels. The council also discussed the situation in the occupied homeland and the serious consequences of the autonomy plan conspiracy. The issue of consolidating our brethren's steadfastness in the occupied territories occupied a major part of the council's discussions.

The council adopted recommendations to insure the steadfastness of, and strengthening of ties with, our brethren in the occupied homeland; to support the national front and coordinate popular and military action in the occupied homeland.

The council was briefed on the contacts between the PLO and Jordan, the latest being the visit to Jordan by a Palestinian delegation under brother Abu 'Ammar for talks with Jordanian officials. The council approved the results of these contacts and called for the continuation and development of these contacts to formulate a joint response to the autonomy plan conspiracy in the occupied homeland on the bases of the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit in Baghdad.

The Central Council also reviewed the delicate situation in the Lebanese arena and the possibilities of an escalation of the onslaught against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese progressive and pan-Arab forces by the Zionist enemy, its tools, and the imperialist forces. The Central Council stressed the importance of remaining alert to confront all eventualities and the need to strengthen ties with the Lebanese people and their nation, progressive, and pan-Arab forces. The PLO Central Council also discussed strengthening unity among the various Palestinian factions and forces and reviewed measures adopted in this field.

Concluding his statement, brother Khalid al-Fahum said a special session of the Central Council will be held soon. This session will be attended by the secretaries general of the Palestinian factions to complete discussion of Palestinian unity.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS 7 APRIL

JN080655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee yesterday held a meeting in Damascus under brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, also attended the meeting.

Our correspondent has learned that the PLO Executive Committee discussed several important issues as well as the recent developments in the area on the Arab and international levels.

ICATU DECIDES TO BOYCOTT EGYPTIAN, U.S. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

JN072221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) Central Council tonight concluded its emergency session which it held in Damascus 6-7 April. It adopted several important resolutions and recommendations to confront the treaty of treason between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity.

The ICATU Central Council issued a political statement saying that U.S. imperialism, which is the main enemy of the Arab nation, has made feverish plans to strike at the Arab national liberation movement and the Palestinian revolution, and that the Arab workers realize the seriousness of the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracy, whose aim is to restore imperialist influence over the area, destroy the unity of Arab ranks, and drive a wedge between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

The political statement adds: Out of a feeling by the Arab workers for their historic role in confronting the treaty of humiliation and shame, the ICATU Central Council declares that it has adopted the following decisions:

On the economic level: To boycott ships, aircraft, and other means of transport, and all establishments, companies and goods connected with the As-Sadat regime; to boycott the means of maritime and air transport of U.S. imperialism; and to work to strike at the strategic and vital interests of U.S. imperialism in the Arab area, particularly its oil interests.

On the political level: To render all forms of support to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Palestinian revolution and the progressive nationalist Egyptian movement.

On the information level: To publish information pamphlets so as to expose the provisions of the Zionist-As-Sadat treaty of treason and explain its dangers, and to organize information campaigns in the ranks of the Arab masses to expose the conspiracy of the new Zionist-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance.

On the labor level: To freeze the membership of the professional and trade unions supporting As-Sadat's regime and ban them from participating in any international activity, and to contact international organizations and request them not to deal with the organizations supporting As-Sadat's agent regime.

PLO'S KHALAF CONFERS WITH NASIRITE MOVEMENT LEADER

JN071831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met today with brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun. Abu Iyad said after the meeting: We discussed issues related to our common cause, particularly the treasonous treaty signed by As-Sadat. We have agreed on a number of points such as joint political action to face the posttreaty stage.

VOP REPORTS ON U.S. THREATS TO ARAB COUNTRIES

JN080839 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] U.S. ambassadors in some Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Jordan, have conveyed to the governments of those countries Washington's concern and displeasure over the economic steps and measures which the Arab countries have decided to impose against the Egyptian regime. The U.S. ambassadors have tried to threaten the Arab countries, saying that the economic boycott against As-Sadat's regime will not serve Arab interests and will hinder the policy which aims to impose a capitulatory settlement treaty.

The U.S. ambassadors extended to the Arab countries governments an open and clear U.S. threat [tahdid] that the economic boycott against As-Sadat's regime will not help the regional stability of the countries in this area.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PALESTINIANS RELEASED FROM ISRAELI PRISONS

NC062025 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[Speech delivered on 6 April by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during meeting with Palestinians released from Zionist detention--recorded]

[Excerpts] I am happy to have this meeting with you, because this is a cordial meeting with comrades in arms who have paid a heavy price so the revolution can continue. Of course your release from prison entails new responsibilities for you. You have to maintain the momentum of the revolution.

Regrettably, you got out of prison under difficult circumstances. You got out during this treason committed by the new [word indistinct] of Egypt.

What happened, my brothers, is not something against Palestine. It was against Egypt before it was against Palestine. This is because never before in history has the undefeated surrendered. Since the Egyptian Army was not defeated, As-Sadat should not have submitted to this disgraceful treaty. But the Egyptian people, who expelled the British and many of the invaders, will expel the new invaders.

Under the agreement, U.S. military forces will come under the cover of the so-called UN forces in order to occupy Sinai and to make Sinai a stationary aircraft carrier, to overlook Asia and Africa and the whole Middle East area. [sentence indistinct]

However, 1 year ago, no one imagined that CENTO could crumble, because there was a shah, an emperor, who made himself [words indistinct] over the area. He was thinking how to make wars here and there and how to dominate the area. Then our Iranian allies taught U.S. imperialism and its agent, the shah, a lesson. The shah went. Iran then did not take a neutral position. It is true that Iran left the hostile line, came over to our line and has become a confrontation state.

This is what prompted Carter to come to the area and make his shuttle and exert pressure. Regrettably, he did not exert pressure on the Israeli ally. He exerted pressure on traitor As-Sadat--the traitor who will be liquidated by the people. The Egyptians killed An-Nuqrashi for something less important than this. They killed An-Nuqrashi because he approved the truce agreement. An Egyptian killed him inside the Interior Ministry. The fate of the new An-Nuqrashi called As-Sadat will be the same.

Yesterday, he told lie after lie. He said: I did not make a bilateral settlement or a separate settlement; I brought Palestine to the Palestinians. Within 5 minutes, in the same speech he said: Who told you I want to speak on behalf of the Palestinians; let the Palestinians seek the solution they want and take what they want from the Israelis. Then he says with complete insolence that he sent me to the United Nations. Is there a bigger lie than this? It is known that I went to the United Nations on the basis of a resolution issued by an Arab summit conference, the Rabat summit conference.

You, my brothers, who languished in prisons, and the blood of martyrs, wounded and fighters are what provided this opportunity. Had there not been a solid stand by the Palestinian revolution forces, no one would have accepted us.

Of course, As-Sadat exploited the political ignorance of the people he was addressing, particularly those who applauded him.

Our march is very long. But As-Sadat will end on the dunghill of history like many traitors of our Arab nation.

Yesterday I saw how As-Sadat was trying to arouse Egyptian prejudice against the Palestinian people and then to threaten us about our kinsmen. Everyone must understand that our kinsmen are not living under the aegis of As-Sadat but under the aegis of the Egyptian people, under the aegis of those who have offered 76,000 martyrs and wounded since 1948. He will be severely judged by the Egyptian people.

Our battle, brothers, is long. But it is our fate to wage this battle. It is also our fate to be the spearhead in this hard battle. We are paying the price in this battle, and the price is heavy. However, we will inevitably triumph in the end.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH FATAH CADRES 6 APRIL

JN070910 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with Fatah organizational cadres yesterday. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the consequences of the treacherous agreement signed by the president of the Egyptian regime, traitor As-Sadat with terrorist Menahem Begin. The brother commander in chief explained to the cadres the responsibilities they must shoulder in these difficult circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution is passing.

BAHRAIN

INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

JN090928 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Summary] Manama, 9 April--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik arrived in Manama this morning on a short visit to Bahrain en route to Baghdad for an official visit to Iraq, lasting several days.

He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, minister of housing; and Indonesia's nonresident Ambassador to Bahrain Munawir Sjadzali.

Malik and his delegation departed 3 hours later for Baghdad.

KUWAIT

CABINET REPORTEDLY APPROVES SEVERING RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

JN091308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 April--Quoting a responsible source in the Kuwaiti Cabinet, AL-ANBA, reports that the Cabinet has agreed to sever relations with the As-Sadat regime pending coordination with other Arab states on the exact date.

The paper adds that the decision to break off the relations has been left to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. The severance of relations will be preceded by special measures to find out a country to look after Kuwaiti interests in Egypt.

CABINET HEARS FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPORT ON UAE VISIT

LD081828 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 April--The Kuwaiti Cabinet met today and heard a report delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah about the results of his visit to the UAE last Wednesday.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said, following this weekly meeting presided over by Prime Minister and heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, that the visit aimed at exchanging views on conditions in the gulf and on bilateral relations.

He added that the visit aimed in particular at bolstering the UAE and eliminating all sudden reasons that could impede the UAE's march toward cooperation and solidarity, for the good of the UAE people and further prosperity and stability in it.

MINISTER HOPES EGYPT WILL ABIDE BY ARAB LEAGUE DECISION

LD081830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 8 April--Kuwait today expressed its hope that Egypt will facilitate the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers held recently in Baghdad.

V. 9 Apr 79

C 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, commenting on Egypt's decision to prevent the transfer of the Arab League headquarters, its funds and documents, said: The decision to transfer the Arab League was unanimously adopted by the Arab states, and Tunisia has agreed to become the new venue for the Arab League headquarters.

PAPER SAYS KUWAIT HAS STOPPED SUBSIDY TO EGYPT

JN071010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 April--The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today reports that the meetings of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC], scheduled to be held here the day after tomorrow, will discuss Egypt's suspension from OAPEC.

Reliable sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development has suspended all aid and loans to Egypt, in accordance with the resolutions of Arab foreign and economy ministers. These sources have affirmed that Kuwait's subsidy to Egypt, which totals 30 million dinars as recommended by the Khartoum Conference [in November 1967], was stopped as of the date of the signing of As-Sadat's agreement with the enemy.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT 9 APRIL

LD090910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Liberian President William Tolbert arrived here today on a 3-day official visit. He was welcomed at the airport by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, with whom he is to have talks on relations between the two countries. The talks are expected to deal with the possibility of Liberia obtaining further Kuwaiti financial aid for the development projects. In 1977, Kuwait granted Liberia an \$8-million loan to finance road projects.

OMAN

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS 8 APR

JN081436 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 8 April--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived here this afternoon on a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman. The aim of the visit is to acquaint Sultan Qabus of Oman with Egyptian views on matters related to the peace treaty and the current Arab situation.

Qabus, Mubarak Meeting

NC091056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1023 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Muscat, 9 April--Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id, ruler of the Sultanate of Oman, this morning received Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak who delivered to him a message from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The meeting was attended by Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz; the Egyptian ambassador to Oman; Sultan Qabus' personal adviser, Tuwayni ibn Shihab; the governor of the capital; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im azZawawi, and Minister of Sultanate Cabinet Affairs Hamad ibn Hammud.

After the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id said that he welcomed the Egyptian vice president and affirmed the cordial relations between the two countries. He added: We exchanged views on current affairs and we always find ourselves in agreement.

Husni Mubarak this morning received at the guest palace Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi in the presence of Dr 'Usamah al-Baz.

QATAR

OIL PRICES REPORTEDLY TO INCREASE THIS MONTH

LD081010 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Doha, 8 April--A Qatari newspaper today quoted a senior oil source as saying that Qatar has decided to increase its oil prices by about 13.2 to 14.5 percent as of the beginning of this month.

Muhammad al-'Ali, under secretary of the Qatari Oil Administration, stated in the English language newspaper GULF TIMES that the official price of a barrel of oil from land oilfields will be raised from \$15.5 to \$17.04, and that from the sea oilfield from \$14.71 to \$16.85.

AMIR RECEIVES LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER 9 APR

NC091040 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 9 April--Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning received in his office at Doha Palace Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the delegation accompanying him.

The meeting was attended by Qatari Education Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Lebanese Ambassador in Doha Muhammad Tawfiq Shatila and Qatari charge d'affaires in Beirut Yusuf Muhammad 'Ubaydan. QNA has learned that Dr al-Huss briefed the amir on the current situation in Lebanon in general and in southern Lebanon in particular, including the government's plan for restoring the legitimate authority in the area in cooperation with the United Nations. The amir reaffirmed to Dr Al Huss Qatar's desire to assist Lebanon and the fraternal Lebanese people and its strong interest in the restoration of stability and calm in the country.

QNA has learned that Dr Al Huss discussed with the amir the latest developments in the Arab cause and the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and means of developing and consolidating them, and that the viewpoints were identical regarding the subjects discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES ALGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY 8 APR

LD081506 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office at Al-Ma'dhar Palace at noon today Taleb Ahmed Ibrahim, ministerial adviser to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Also in attendance were Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and the king's adviser Dr Rashad Fir'awn. Dr Ibrahim arrived in Riyadh this morning on a visit to the kingdom.

V. 9 Apr 79

C 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER RETURNS FROM OPEC CONFERENCE 7 APR

JN070921 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 April--UAE Petroleum and National Resources Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned here this morning after attending the extraordinary OPEC Ministerial Council meeting which was held in Geneva on 26 March.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid, son of the UAE president, returned on the same plane. Shaykh Muhammad graduated from the Sandhurst Royal Military Academy in the United Kingdom yesterday.

'Utaybah: No Production Increase

JN071117 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1025 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated that his country remains committed to the decision not to increase its oil production. The UAE will not increase oil production at present in order to protect the people's supreme interests and those of future generations.

Dr al-'Utaybah called on oil consumer countries to search for other sources of energy to replace oil and to refrain from using oil as "cheap fuel," because oil can be used for a better purpose.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY about the OPEC resolution at its recent meeting, Dr al-'Utaybah stated that the conferees have decided to apply the price increases allotted to the fourth quarter of this year to the second quarter of this year. This was the minimum on which OPEC could agree.

Dr al-'Utaybah added that OPEC left the door open to any country to increase its oil prices by levying other duties, since this is an internal affair of each country.

Dr al-'Utaybah added that among the most important resolutions adopted by the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva is the pledge of oil producing countries to insure oil shipments to oil consumer countries--directly or through the oil companies--at the prices set by OPEC.

UAE, SAUDI ARABIA TO DISCUSS EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP IN AMIO

JN071403 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 April--Shaykh Faysal al-Qasimi, chairman of the Arab Military Industrialization Organization [AMIO], left for Riyadh today on a visit to Saudi Arabia to discuss the future of AMIO with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the AMIO Higher Committee, in light of the Baghdad summit resolutions. The date of the next meeting of the AMIO Board of Directors will be set during this visit.

Contacts recently took place among UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, all members of AMIO, with the aim of adopting a unified stand regarding the suspension of Egypt's membership in AMIO in light of the resolutions of Arab foreign and economy ministers conference.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 8 APR

JN080924 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a 1-day official visit to the UAE as part of a tour of the gulf area.

He was welcomed by Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE prime minister, as well as several ministers and senior officials of the UAE Government.

Dr al-Huss is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Mahmud Hamud, Lebanese ambassador to the UAE; 'Umar al-Musayki, secretary general of the Lebanese Cabinet; Kasarwan Labki, director of the Economic Affairs Department of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry; and a Lebanese information mission.

Al-Huss, Al Nuhayyan Meeting

JN082047 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 April--Following the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting this evening between UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi said that Dr al-Huss explained the situation in Lebanon in general and the situation in southern Lebanon in particular in light of the recurring Israeli acts of aggression against southern Lebanon. He also explained the efforts by Lebanon to restore its legitimate authority over the border strip.

As-Suwaydi said that President Zayid showed a great understanding of the situation and a preparedness for cooperation with Lebanon in all fields, including supporting and aiding Lebanon to reconstruct the country.

As-Suwaydi added that President Zayid reaffirmed the UAE's support for Lebanon to restore law and order and stability in the country.

As-Suwaydi explained that President Zayid and Prime Minister al-Huss discussed Middle East developments and that their views were identical. They also discussed relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen these relations for the benefit of the two fraternal countries.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah also met this evening with Dr al-Huss at the Hilton Hotel in Abu Dhabi. They reviewed the situation in Lebanon in general and the security situation in southern Lebanon in particular. They also discussed Middle East developments.

Prime Minister al-Huss will leave Abu Dhabi for Doha tomorrow morning within his current tour of the area's states.

Al-Huss Statement

JN082044 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stressed that his country is committed to Arab solidarity and, consequently, to all the resolutions issued at the Baghdad conference. In a statement to the EMIRATE NEWS AGENCY today, the Lebanese prime minister said that he had informed a number of Arab heads of state about the decisions adopted by his government at this stage to enable the Lebanese authorities to restore their sovereignty over the southern region in cooperation with the United Nations.

V. 9 Apr 79

C 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

He said: Our concern today is to find a way to restore the border strip in the south to Lebanese state authority and to repulse the constant Israeli aggression against the south. Dr al-Huss expressed the hope that the recent Arab developments will not have negative repercussions on Lebanon. He added that although developments in the region in the past few years always had a negative affect, we hope that Lebanon has passed this stage and that the Lebanese have attained such awareness as to avoid any such negative effects. Dr Salim al-Huss also expressed the hope that the Arab Deterrent Forces will not be withdrawn from Lebanon and said: We are still in dire need of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. These forces have performed tasks no one else was able to do. The Lebanese Government is currently working to (?reorganize) the Lebanese Army and has issued the defense law which pertains to organizing the army in a new manner.

He added: We hope that withdrawing the Arab Deterrent Forces will not be a topic of discussion at this time because we will need the deterrent forces longer than the 3-month period decided by the Arab League. He said his government was surprised at this decision. The Lebanese prime minister said he had discussed this topic with Saudi and Iraqi officials during his visit to those two countries during the first leg of his current tour. Regarding his visit to the UAE, he said he will discuss with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and senior state officials everything of concern above all the issue of southern Lebanon as well as the topic of the Arab Deterrent Forces. In addition, he said, we will discuss everything related to the developments in the Arab region after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and after the issuance of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad. Dr al-Huss praised the role the UAE is planning in support of the efforts being made by the Lebanese Government to restore stability and security to Lebanon.

Departure 9 Apr

JN090932 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left the country at 1000 today for Doha at the end of a 1-day official visit to the UAE. Dr al-Huss was seen off at the airport by His Highness Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE presidential office; ministers and senior officials; Lebanese Embassy staff, and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the UAE.

YEMEN--YAR

PDRY MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT SALIH IN SAN'A' 8 APR

LD081720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of planning, left Aden today for San'a' with a message from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to his brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of Yemen, connected with the followup of the implementation of the joint declaration after the meeting of the presidents of the two parts of Yemen at the end of last month in Kuwait.

Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali soon after his arrival in San'a' this morning.

V. 9 Apr 79

E G Y P T

D 1

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES U.S. AID WITH NEWSMEN

NCO61318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today said Friday prayers in the Al-Harraniyah Mosque in a village in Al-Jizah Governorate. Attending prayers with the president were Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman; Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il; Minister of Reconstruction and New Societies Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi; Minister of Awqaf Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im an-Nimr; Governor of Al-Jizah 'Abd al-Fattah 'Azzam; and a large group of citizens of Al-Harraniyah. The subject of the sermon was "peace: The Road for Progress and Construction." The mass of citizens greeted the president upon arrival in the mosque and after prayers by cheering him as the hero of peace.

Asked by a foreign correspondent after the prayers whether he wanted the United States to help him in his struggle for peace, the president said that he needed no one to fight his battle, and that he did not request this before and will not do so under any circumstances in the future.

KHALIL STATEMENT ON TREATY, ARAB SOLIDARITY

NCO71508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that Egypt is committed to its membership in the Arab League and its various organizations. He said that Egypt will not withdraw from the league and that neither the headquarters of the Arab League nor any of its organizations will be moved from Egypt.

The prime minister affirmed that Egypt will not surrender to an erroneous decision that is contrary to the Arab League charter and that Egypt insists on Arab solidarity and cohesion.

In a statement he made today at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs and National Security Committees under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, to discuss the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Khalil denied Arab newspaper reports that Egypt has frozen its assets in the Arab League. He said that Egypt will not take any measure that will affect Arab solidarity, that Egypt will not recall its diplomatic missions from the Arab states which severed their relations with Egypt, and that these missions will stay to look after the interests of Egyptians in these states.

Dr Khalil said that Egypt will not take any measures against the Arab investment companies that are in Egypt and that Egypt will not freeze or confiscate any assets belonging to these companies in Egypt.

At the meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and armed forces operations chief Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, the prime minister explained that the Egyptian Government has notified the banks that the names of those who will be dealing with the assets of the organizations belonging to the Arab League must be the same as those accredited to and registered at these banks before the recent Baghdad resolutions were taken.

The prime minister said that absolutely no decisions or instructions to freeze these assets have been issued. He said that Egypt is Arab, will continue to be 100 percent Arab, and that no erroneous decisions or measures will affect its Arabism.

At the beginning of his statement, Dr Khalil reviewed the phases and characteristics of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. He denied that there were any secret provisions in the treaty. He stressed that the treaty that has been submitted to the assembly is the same treaty, with all its provision, as that agreed on by the Israeli and Egyptian sides.

Dr Khalil referred to the Egyptian reservations on some articles by the treaty which were expressed when the articles were being discussed. He affirmed that Egypt had insisted that the agreement stipulate that changes by made to the text of the security measures when one of the sides requests that. He affirmed that it had taken 6 full months of discussions on Article IV pertaining to the security measures to reach this text. He said that Egypt believes that security measures cannot last forever.

The prime minister and foreign minister affirmed that the agreement is part of the comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem and that it is not a separate agreement that can dispense with a comprehensive solution. He said that Egypt had given priority to the joint defense agreement between it and the Arab states over the other commitments arising from the text of the agreement. Moreover, he said Israel had refused any linkage or commitment to solving the situation in the West Bank and Gaza and that it had wanted this commitment to take the form of a letter from the President of the United States to both Egypt and Israel, without provision in the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on what should come next in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that Egypt had insisted on its position because of its adherence to the fact that there can be no solution unless we begin solving the Palestinian problem.

Dr Khalil said that we shall begin discussions on the Palestinian issue 1 month after the treaty documents are exchanged. He said that a ministerial committee has been formed which will meet with the Israeli side. He stressed that these negotiations will not be easy.

The prime minister referred to the question of the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. He stressed that the normalization measures will take place only after the People's Assembly approves the treaty. He said that when the treaty documents are exchanged, Israel will have the right to pass through the Suez Canal. He said that there is no fixed timetable for the negotiations on normalization and that agreements will be ratified to define the measures for the normalization of relations between the two sides.

The prime minister pointed out that all aspects of relations with Israel will be dealt with in accordance with Egyptian sovereignty and laws and that Israel will not get any special treatment in this regard.

Regarding Sinai oil, Dr Khalil affirmed that in the peace treaty, Egypt insisted on not entering into any negotiations on oil because Israel had insisted on the preparation of a special annex on oil. Egypt had rejected any such annex.

Dr Khalil affirmed that all Israeli settlements will be removed from Sinai, that committees will be formed to assess compensations, and that the work of these committees might take many long years.

Dr Khalil explained that the agreement had realized an extremely important principle. It is that the Israeli withdrawal will be from all the occupied territories, not from occupied territories according to the Israel interpretation. Moreover, he added, the agreement was concluded in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which were endorsed by the Arab states.

Dr Khalil summarized the characteristics of a number of points of the treaty. The most important of these points are that the treaty achieved Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, which together with all its resources will return to Egyptian sovereignty; that the treaty is not a separate solution but part of a comprehensive solution; that it laid bases and gained advantages which might be applied to the Arab states in the event of negotiations with Israel; and that the treaty had initiated a solution for the Palestinian problem through the achievement of autonomy and self-determination.

Dr Khalil affirmed that the agreement was the way to tackle the issue because we had rejected international conferences.

At the end of his statement, the prime minister and foreign minister said: I say in all honesty and before God that I accept the agreement 100 percent and that had I not been satisfied with it, I would not have participated in or completed the negotiations pertaining to it.

When Dr Khalil finished his statement he opened the floor to discussion by the members. Opposition leader Ibrahim Shukri; Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi, independent; Muhammad 'Abd ash-Shafi, Liberal Party; and Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, National Party, spoke. They stressed that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and praised the efforts exerted by the Egyptian negotiator as well as his commitment in the negotiations to the reservations expressed by the People's Assembly when it discussed the Camp David accords.

In his replies to questions by assembly members, Dr Khalil pointed out that Egypt does not object to giving security guarantees to Israel and that it had absolutely not been indicated that the United States will take a particular role in the event Egypt violates the commitments of the treaty. The prime minister said: We have refused any U.S. military presence or any U.S. training centers on our territory. He said that all Egypt had asked was that America supply it with weapons.

Dr Khalil affirmed that Egypt had never initiated aggression but that the existence of security measures and international emergency forces are merely psychological security measures for Israel.

Answering questions about the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, Dr Khalil said: I urge you not to fear the normalization of relations because it depends on many things and we shall be having discussions with Israel. No date has been fixed for these discussions.

The prime minister affirmed that the treaty has absolutely no priority over any other and that Egypt's commitment to joint defense continues.

The committees will resume their extensive negotiations tonight in the presence of Dr Khalil, Dr Butrus Ghali and armed forces operations chief Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah.

KHALIL ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

NC080700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that the aim of Arab solidarity and the aim of Arab strategy are represented in two very important matters. The first is the right of withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the second is the right of self-determination which leads to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Dr Khalil said that the two aims can be achieved either through war or through peaceful agreement. He pointed out in this respect that the first Baghdad conference adopted a positive resolution when the conferees approved a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

During the meeting held this evening by the Foreign Relations, National Security, and Arab Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly, the prime minister explained how the launching of a military action is considered a difficult matter. He said: Let us suppose the Arab states were able to mobilize their armies for war against Israel. They will face many obstacles, the most important of which is the difficulty in getting enough sophisticated weapons in an appropriate period of time. They will also be faced with conditions by the arms exporting countries, whether they be the countries of the West bloc or the Soviet Union, that such weapons must not be used against Israel. This is in addition to the fact that the big powers will intervene before the Arab states can complete the liberation of their occupied territories.

At the beginning of his speech Dr Khalil pointed out that the negotiations on self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip do not commit the Palestinians in any way. These negotiations, he said, will define the method of elections and the functions of the local self-rule administration.

He explained that the basis of self-rule is first the nomination of Palestinians and their election, and then the formation of the self-rule administration which will function for a 5-year transitional period. After this period negotiations will take place to decide the final status of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

He affirmed that the negotiations which will take place between Egypt and Israel are designed to determine the method of elections and the functions of the self-rule administration only, and not to determine the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Khalil described the memorandum concerning the U.S. guarantees for Israel as a position taken by the United States and not a guarantee of Israel's security. They called on the People's Assembly to reject this memorandum. He said that the first letter he sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stated that Israel does not need a new security guarantee, because the United States has already given Israel such a guarantee before.

He added that this memorandum pertains to cases of the threat of war or elimination of articles from the peace treaty. He said: This is what we had objected to, because Egypt cannot accept the United States entering into an agreement with Israel to determine what will happen if the agreement is violated by Egypt. He continued: We do not consider this a security guarantee but a U.S. position.

Dr Khalil stressed that this position is legally invalid because it was not mentioned in the Camp David agreements or in the peace agreements, and the United States has no right to take such a position without Egypt's approval.

Speaking about Egyptian-Arab relations, Dr Khalil reaffirmed that Egypt will not be the first to withdraw its ambassadors or break off its relations with the Arab states. He said: The Arab states which will break off their relations with Egypt will be treated on a reciprocal basis. He noted that the severance of relations does not mean that the embassy or the consulate will be closed. He explained that Egyptian diplomats will remain in the Arab states to handle the interests of the Egyptians working there.

Regarding the first Baghdad conference, Dr Khalil said that this conference adopted a positive resolution. The conferees approved a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

The prime minister said that the aim of Arab solidarity and Arab strategy is represented in two very important things: first, withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, and second, self-determination leading to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

He said: These aims can be achieved either through war or peaceful means. He continued: Let us suppose that we resort to war. This means that we must resort to war to liberate the occupied territories and establish a Palestinian state. He said: Let us, for the sake of argument, suppose that the Arab states were able to mobilize themselves for war and were able to establish armies which militarily can wage this war, and were able to put their economies and organizations in the service of this war. Then the matter will depend on the sophisticated weapons with which we can wage this war.

Dr Khalil noted that the Arab states know very well that they will not be able to get weapons which are superior in quality and quantity to Israel's weapons from the United States, Western Europe, or from the Soviet Union. They will be faced with problems of delivery time, and the conditions which are attached to the supply of weapons, since some states require that such weapons must not be used in an attack against Israel.

Dr Khalil said: Suppose the Arab states were able to mobilize their resources and the Arab oil exporting states carried out their duties in financing the arms deals to the confrontation states. The big powers will intervene before we will be able to complete the eviction of the occupier from the Arab territory. He explained that for these reasons the resolution of the first Baghdad conference is considered positive, because it takes into full consideration the capabilities of the Arab states and the practical circumstances surrounding them.

Dr Khalil said: The other method of military action which we can imagine to solve the Palestinian problem can come in two ways: Training Palestinian forces in the Arab states bordering Israel or in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and sending these forces to assist the Palestinians inside. He said that Arab experience shows that when the Palestinian forces were trained in Jordan, the Black September massacre took place, and when the Palestinian forces were training in Lebanon the Tall as-Sa'tar massacre took place.

Dr Khalil explained that the Arab states through which the Palestinian forces can pass on their way to Israel are Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. He said that Jordan prohibited the entry of forces into the West Bank, and Syria and Lebanon also prohibit such activity.

Dr Khalil added: The third possibility for military action would be the staging of a popular liberation movement within the occupied territory. In other words, the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza would be armed and then helped to stage a war of liberation within these areas. He said that in this case the burden would be born by the Palestinians due to the presence of the military occupation and in view of the fact that the delivery of arms to them would be uncertain. He noted that the states neighboring these Palestinians--namely Jordan, Syria and Lebanon--had taken part in the Baghdad conference. He added that the dispatch of irregular armed forces would not come via Egypt because the Israeli occupation of Sinai would make the passage of such forces through Sinai impossible and the other way would be via Jordan or Syria or Lebanon.

Dr Khalil added that the Baghdad conference resolution on resorting to a peaceful solution for solving the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict actually means that conferees were not considering the abovementioned possibilities. He said: I would not attempt to enter into an argument or outbidding because they are well aware of the consequences of entering a war. He stressed that the war will only have one result, namely an insecure future for the Arab nation.

Dr Khalil said the first Baghdad conference had adopted one positive resolution, namely that of resorting to a peaceful solution, and Egypt has pursued this.

Discussing the second Baghdad conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers, he said that all its resolutions were negative and would not solve the problem. The resolutions attacked Egypt instead of seeking ways and means for the conference to solve the Palestinian question. He explained that these resolutions could have been positive if the conferees had devoted their efforts to proposing solutions to the problem by peaceful means since they had excluded war as a possibility at the first Baghdad summit conference.

He outlined that the transfer of the Arab League headquarters is a negative action, not positive, for solving the Palestinian question and that the conflict over the organizations and establishments and their division is a negative action that weakens these organizations. He said: By involving our cultural and economic relations in the political conflict we are subjecting the future of the peoples and that of Arab cooperation to negative tremors which will not solve the Palestinian question or liberate the occupied Arab territory. Dr Khalil added: I had hoped that the Baghdad conference would adopt positive resolutions but anyone reading the resolutions can see that these resolutions were confined to punishing Egypt and transferring the Arab League, the organizations, establishments or companies. These resolutions harm the Arab solidarity we are seeking.

Dr Khalil said that the Baghdad conferees--which were mainly the oil-producing states--could have benefited from the current world situation, particularly the establishment of an Islamic republic that supports Arab rights in order to propose an Arab action that would serve the Arab cause instead of misleading the Arab peoples and hiding behind sanctions against Egypt.

Dr Khalil gave an example of the action which the Baghdad conference member-states could have suggested, namely to stir up the international public opinion either by exploiting their credit balances or the information media to influence world public opinion. He noted in this respect that Egypt initiated this step with President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

He said that it would have been better for the Baghdad conference member states, instead of attacking Egypt in the African organizations, in the Islamic states and in the non-aligned movement, to urge these states to support a solution to the Palestinian question and to pressure Israel and the Western states in order to solve this question.

Dr Khalil said he would not suggest cutting off the oil supplies to the West but he would advocate that the Arab oil-producing countries seek with the Western states and the United States the regulation of Arab oil production in a way that would influence the political decision of the Western states and the United States. He added: We are not calling for an oil embargo or for harming the Western interests but for reducing production. Any increase in production would then be conditional on a promise regarding Jerusalem or autonomy for the Palestinians.

Dr Khalil added that the Arab countries which met in Baghdad discussed negative decisions rather than the positive moves they should take. He said that these countries issued directives to withdraw Arab deposits in Western countries. Dr Khalil noted that the Arab countries will never be able to withdraw their deposits in the West. However, the Arab countries could apply pressure on the West by means of their future deposits by threatening to invest them elsewhere.

Dr Khalil added that the other directive concerns a recommendation to search for other means to [word indistinct] on the petroleum instead of the dollar--which will affect the positions of the oil exporting countries.

Dr Khalil further said that the final recommendation was to divulge what the Arab oil countries are importing from the West, which is a factor that would greatly affect the Western countries' balance of payments. Dr Khalil added that the oil countries can take steps to exert pressure on Western countries by means of their purchases from these countries--if the Arab countries really intend to deal with this problem.

Finally, Dr Khalil expressed hope that the Baghdad conference countries will meet again in order to adopt courageous stands that will show their people how to implement these resolutions. Dr Khalil affirmed that Egypt will not deviate from the Arab ranks.

Dr Hilmi Murad, an independent member of the opposition, submitted a number of points on behalf of eight members of the Peoples' Assembly and called on the assembly to reject U.S. guarantees to Israel because these guarantees contradict the treaty.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali also addressed the meeting, saying that Egyptian diplomats will ask the African countries to deal with Israel only after the implementation of the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad and after the start of the negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Ghali said that contacts will be held in the next few weeks between some of the big powers and the PLO in order to urge the PLO to participate in the negotiations on autonomy.

The chief of the armed forces' military operations, Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, then replied to several questions from members. Major General Sa'dah said that our armed forces will not relax their military preparedness because Egypt's strategic position means it will always be subject to attempts at aggression and plots. He added that the peace treaty does not mean that Egypt will decrease its military capability; on the contrary, it will increase its military capability in order to carry out its tasks in defending Egypt.

Later, a large number of the assembly members expressed their complete support for the peace treaty and the Egyptian negotiators and criticized the stand adopted by the Arab countries.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON TREATY, NEGOTIATIONS

NC080945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has denied the rumors recently carried by some radios and in the press in the rejection front states about the future of his Cabinet. He affirmed that he is continuing in office and that he fully supports President as-Sadat in all his steps and decisions.

In an interview published today in the weekly AS-SIYASI, Dr Khalil said that following the ceremony to hand over Al-'Arish, the capital of Sinai, to Egypt, the Palestinians will be contacted to attend negotiations. He added that in the event the Palestinians refuse to attend the initial negotiations, Egypt will not allow this to hinder the negotiations.

Regarding the points of negotiations with Israel, Dr Khalil said that these would deal with drawing up a system for the elections and defining the powers of the Palestinian self-government because this concerns the Palestinians themselves and hence it is necessary for them to take part in that phase.

On the status of Jerusalem, Dr Khalil stressed that Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank and that it was and will continue to be Arab no matter what is said to the contrary.

Discussing the agreement on the U.S. guarantees for Israel, the Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister said the U.S.-Israeli agreement assumes that Egypt will destroy and violate the peace treaty. Such an assumption is absolutely impermissible and must not be discussed along with the existence of good will and of Article 47 of the treaty, which stipulates what action will be adopted in the event either party breaches the treaty.

He added that through this agreement, the United States is assuming a role which is non-existent under the treaty. Therefore, Egypt rejects the U.S. assuming the role of the guard because this would subject all our agreements with the United States to such a situation.

The prime minister explained that as a matter of principle a third state cannot reach agreement with one of the states signatory to the treaty against the other state.

He asserted that Egypt rejects the U.S. military presence in the country because this is inconsistent with the policy of nonalignment. Egypt also rejects the agreement on the U.S. guarantees for the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Egypt considers such an agreement illegal and not binding.

Dr Khalil reaffirmed in his interview that Egypt will not accept any threats, will not agree to the transfer of the Arab League headquarters or its specialized agencies from Cairo, and will not withdraw its membership in them.

On a Kuwaiti press report that Egypt would reduce the number of Egyptian teachers in Kuwait, the prime minister said: This is out of the question.

He added that Egypt still considers it as normal that Egyptian technicians are present in the Arab countries and will not resort to countermeasures.

'ALI SAYS SIZE OF ARMY WILL BE MAINTAINED

NC071725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1658 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the size of the armed forces will be maintained and strengthened with weapons. What is taking place in the Arab political arena will not affect the efforts of the armed forces and their readiness to discharge all missions requested of them.

This morning Lt Gen 'Ali held a meeting in the military technical college attended by chief of staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi and senior commanders of the armed forces. During the meeting Lt Gen 'Ali explained the dimensions and possibilities of the current situation and the peace agreement.

UNDER SECRETARY AL-BAZ ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATY

NC081008 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0916 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--The first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Dr Usamah al-Baz, has affirmed Egypt's intention to confront Israel during the negotiations which are scheduled to start in about a month's time. He added that Egypt will confront Israel relentlessly and force it to reconcile itself to the establishment of a real autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, with full scale jurisdiction over the territories and their inhabitants in implementation of the Camp David agreement.

Dr al-Baz explained that Egypt during its forthcoming negotiations with Israel will insist on a real Palestinian autonomy and not a weak local rule favorable to the Israeli extremist fanatics, such as Israeli Minister of Agriculture and Settlements Sharon.

In an interview in Monday's edition of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine, Dr al-Baz said that if Israel does not respond to the establishment of a real autonomy as stipulated in the agreements, it will be violating a commitment it made at Camp David. This violation will have effects which Israel will not be able to bear.

The Foreign Ministry's under secretary affirmed that the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel, and witnessed by the United States, do not neglect or harm the rights of the Palestinian peoples.

Dr al-Baz added that as far as the self-destiny of the Palestinian people is concerned, there is nothing in the Camp David agreements, the peace treaty or the letters exchanged on the establishment of an autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza that will harm the self-destiny of the Palestinians.

AMBASSADORS FROM ARAB COUNTRIES TO BE RECALLED

NC071116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt has decided to recall its ambassadors in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Tunis and Morocco in view of these governments' attitudes, which is not in keeping with the requirements of Arab solidarity.

STATE SECURITY REPORTEDLY ARRESTS COMMUNIST LEADERS

NC061354 Doha QNA in Arabic 1227 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 April--The state security department in Al-Buhayrah Governorate near Alexandria Governorate in northern Egypt has apprehended 12 members of a communist organization led by the deputy inspector of agriculture in the governorate. The investigation has affirmed that the members of the organization were holding secret conferences at which they explained Marxist principles and their applicability in overthrowing the present regime.

Reporting this today the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the members of the organization have attacked the peace treaty. Posters were taken from their homes that were ready for posting on walls, schools and streets during the visit to Cairo of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in order to induce the citizens to stage hostile demonstrations. Secret publications printed by the organization under the heading "al-'amil" [the worker] were also confiscated.

The prosecution ordered the imprisonment of the organization's leader and three of his assistants, while the others were released on bail.

Seizes Antigovernment Leaflets

NC081250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--Many statements and leaflets published by the Unionist Progressive Rally Party have been seized from the party's headquarters. These were ready for circulation and contained an attack on the regime.

The Supreme State Security Prosecution has released the following statement: On 6 April 1979, the Supreme State Security Prosecution department received a report compiled by the state security investigation department indicating that the National Unionist Progressive Rally Party has been publishing statements and leaflets stirring up the masses against the existing regime in the country.

The party has recently published a statement entitled "Political Notebook--The Myth of Prosperity" attacking the political and economic policy of the country, particularly following the peace treaty and falsely claiming that with the peace treaty the country will be politically and economically subservient to U.S.-Israeli interests. The party statement was written in a way stirring up and casting doubts and divisions among the classes of the people. The party had distributed many copies to the citizens.

With the approval of Public Prosecutor Counselor Anwar Abu Sahla, Supreme State Security chief prosecutor Raja' al-'Urabi instructed Yusuf Daraz, acting chief of the Supreme State Security Prosecution, to search the party headquarters and seize the publications and printing presses. The search resulted in the confiscation of many copies of the statements and publications printed by the party and ready for distribution, including the statement entitled "The Myth of Prosperity." Printing presses and equipment were also confiscated.

The Supreme State Security Prosecution is currently conducting its investigation under the supervision of the public prosecutor.

COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO NORMALIZE LIFE IN SINAI

NC081538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil issued a decision today forming a committee for normalizing life in the Sinai. Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will be the chairman, and governors of northern and southern Sinai as well as representatives of the ministries concerned will be committee members.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS ON OIL IMPORTS, EXPORTS REPORTED

NC071810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 April--Egypt's oil exports during the last 3 months of 1978 amounted to about 92 million pounds. Total exports for 1978 amounted to 327.1 million pounds. This is 84 percent of the annual target, which was set at 412.6 million pounds.

As for Egypt's imports of oil products, these reached 19.2 million pounds for the same period. This was less than the 21.1 million pound estimate. Total imports [presumably of oil products] for 1978 reached 65.7 million pounds, 64 percent of the 102.6 million pound annual estimate.

This information was contained in a report completed today by Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and local government, about Egypt's achievements during the period 1 October to 31 December 1978.

Total national investments during the last 3 months of 1978 amounted to 19.2 million pounds, while total investments for the whole year amounted to 63.8 million pounds, which is 81 percent of the 78.9 million pounds annual target.

In the field of oil exploration, the report says that six agreements for oil exploration covering an area of 9,700 square kms have been prepared and are due to be published during 1979.

In the field of development and production, the report says that 10 oil wells have been drilled. The total quantity of crude oil and gas produced during this period was 6,481,600 tons, or 93.7 percent of the target of 6,920,400 tons.

In the field of oil refining, the quantity of petroleum products produced during this period was about 2.65 million tons, or 97 percent of the target of 2,723,000 tons.

In the field of consumption of petroleum products, the total amount of products consumed during this period was about 2,555,000 tons or 105 percent of the target, which is 2,409,000 tons.

With regard to the Martyr Ahmad Hamdi Tunnel, 16.5 percent of the tunnel has already been dug on the east bank of the Suez Canal.

In the field of tourism, the number of tourists during this period was 275,064 compared with 24,637 tourists in the same period last year [as received].

AL-AHRAM ON RESIGNATION OF ARAB BOYCOTT DIRECTOR

NC090605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2308 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--In its Monday edition the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that As-Sayyid al-Barqi, commissioner general of the Arab boycott, today tendered his resignation to Arab League Acting Secretary General As'ad al-As'ad in protest against the change in the supervision system of the boycott departments.

It was recently decided to transfer the supervision of the boycott departments from the Arab League secretary general to Arab League assistant secretary general Dr 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzal.

PAPER SAYS IRAQI DIPLOMATS STILL IN CAIRO

NC070717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--In its issue today, AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Egypt, consisting of 34 members, is still in Egypt despite the decision to cut ties between both countries--a decision which stipulated that only three diplomats would remain.

Iraq was most vocal in demanding withdrawal of the diplomatic missions from Egypt and the severance of relations. However, Iraq did not divulge the number of its diplomats in Egypt to the [Baghdad] conference and did not close down its economic office in Cairo.

The paper notes that there are only two Egyptian diplomats in Iraq.

ZAIRIAN ARMY GENERAL HOLDS TALKS IN CAIRO

JN051801 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 5 April--Military talks were held at the Defense Ministry today between Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, chief of staff of the armed forces; and Gen Botete Nkoko, chief of the Zairian land forces, who arrived in Cairo late last night heading a Zairian military delegation on a 10-day visit to Egypt.

Later, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi said that during this 1-hour meeting they dealt with strengthening military relations between the two countries. He said that the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, achieved fruitful results.

The Zairian delegation will visit a number of Egyptian military installations and units during this visit to Cairo.

ASSISTANT U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC091053 Cairo MENA in English 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA)--David McGiffert, U.S. assistant defence secretary, arrived here before noon today heading a delegation of military advisers on a two-day visit to Egypt.

McGiffert stated upon arrival that he will hold talks with officials at the Egyptian Defense Ministry on cooperation between Egypt and the United States as part of the two countries' joint action to reach a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

McGiffert was welcomed at the airport by Major General Jamal as-Sayyid, Egyptian assistant defence minister, and other high-ranking officers.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR OMAN 8 APRIL

NC080930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--Vice President Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for a 1-day visit to Oman during which he will convey a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Sultan Qabus. The message deals with the latest Arab developments and bilateral relations between Egypt and Oman.

Vice President Mubarak was seen off at the airport by the ministers of defense, interior, tourism and civil aviation and by the governor of Cairo.

COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY TO FRENCH TV

JN061259 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has removed the Arab homeland from the comprehensive peace it hopes for. In a statement to the first channel of French television, King Husayn pointed out that the treaty shocked the entire Arab world. His Majesty said that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is far from the logical measures which we were thinking about and which would have led to combined Arab efforts to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. He explained that the current treaty is a crystallization of what Israel has tried to do for many years, that is, to isolate Egypt from the Arab homeland and to continue its occupation of Arab land. The treaty has perhaps paved the way for other adventures in the Arab world. King Husayn stressed that we are being driven away from the real, lasting and comprehensive peace which we were seeking and hoping to achieve.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN 6 APRIL

JN061925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] David McGiffert, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, arrived in Amman this evening at the head of a military delegation on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. The delegation will meet a number of officials and will visit a number of military positions and historical sites in Jordan. The delegation was received by the chief of staff, his assistant for operations and planning, a number of army officers and the U.S. ambassador in Amman and embassy staff.

McGiffert-Shakir Meeting

JN071830 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received at the general command this morning David McGiffert, deputy assistant secretary of defense, and the delegation accompanying him. The U.S. delegation was briefed on the development and modernization of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The chief of staff and the U.S. military delegation then visited a formation of the 5th Royal Armored Division. The delegation was acquainted with the types of arms and equipment that are being used by the division. Mr McGiffert and his delegation arrived in Amman yesterday evening.

Committee Departs 9 April

JN091050 Amman JNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 9 April--David McGiffert, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, and the military delegation accompanying him, left Amman this morning following a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit, Mr McGiffert held talks with staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces, on the development and modernization of the armed forces. The U.S. delegation visited several military units and some historical sites in Jordan. The U.S. delegation was seen off by the chief of staff, the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

SYRIAN, LEBANESE OFFICIALS DISCUSS SITUATION IN ARAB AREA

JN061957 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--In Zgharta this morning, former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiah received Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid and a high-ranking delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Arab area, particularly after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

In a statement to newsmen, Speaker Hadid spoke about the strong and fateful relations that link the people in Lebanon and Syria. He lauded the personal relationship linking His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad with President Sulayman Franjiah.

Speaking about the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, Speaker Hadid said that the treaty will obstruct the process of peace in the Middle East. He added that the meeting with President Sulayman Franjiah was useful and that all phases of the Arab issue were reviewed, particularly the Lebanese issue. Views were identical on all questions, he said.

Speaker Hadid added: President Franjiah asked me to convey his greetings and regards and those of the Lebanese people to President al-Asad and wishes for President al-Asad's success in the difficult task he is shouldering in this phase through which the Arab nation is passing.

Speaker Hadid and his delegation returned to Damascus this afternoon.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC071225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The joint meeting of the parliamentary committees ended a short while ago. The following recommendation was issued:

The foreign, defense, economy and finance committees have held two sessions. After discussing the latest developments, and the steps which should be taken at all levels in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Baghdad conference resolutions, it has been decided to ask the government to try to call for an Arab summit conference to draw up a unified Arab strategy and an integrated plan of action to face the Israeli challenge and the various dangers at this serious stage.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM GREECE 8 APR

NC081958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Army Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabayh returned to Beirut at 1700 today from Greece, where he spent a week at the invitation of the Greek Government for talks with the army command at the Defense Ministry on possibilities of helping to rebuild the Lebanese Army.

While in Athens, Brig Gen Tarabayh had several meetings with senior military and civilian officials to strengthen the relations between the Lebanese and the Greek Armies.

VOL REPORTS TV STRIKE, AIRPORT WORK STOPPAGE

NC061332 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] The television employees will not work tonight in keeping with the resolution adopted by the General Workers Union calling for a 24-hour strike.

This attitude stems from the fact that the Television Employees Union is a long-standing member of the General Workers Union.

Today, work stopped at Beirut International Airport as a result of the General Workers Union strike. Air flights are to be resumed tomorrow morning. Tomorrow, Middle East Airlines flights will go according to schedule.

FRANJIYAH SUPPORTER INJURED IN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

JN061411 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1342 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 April--An official of the Giants Organization [Tanzim al-Maradah], which is a military body belonging to former President Sulayman Franjiyah, was wounded today in an assassination attempt that took place in the northern town of Zgharta. The official, Father Yusuf Yamin, nicknamed Abu al-Maradah [father of the Giants], sustained serious injuries in the leg when an explosive charge went off in his car inside Zgharta. His mother was also seriously injured. Both were transferred to a Beirut hospital.

No reliable information is available on the perpetrators. However, observers connect this attempt to the series of armed clashes that took place in the northern region between the Phalangist Party militia and the supporters of former President Franjiyah. The greatest of these clashes took place when Franjiyah's son Tony, who was a deputy and a minister, was assassinated with his wife and daughter last June, after his father left the rightist Lebanese Front and took a position hostile to it.

It may be recalled that Father Yamin is the director of the Voice of One Lebanon Radio, broadcasting from the north. The radio is the mouthpiece of former President Franjiyah and calls for ending the activities of the militias and the rightist parties, which carry out sabotage activities in Lebanon.

Further on Assassination Attempt

JN061800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1732 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 April--Tension prevailed in north Lebanon following the assassination attempt made against Father Yusuf Yamin, in charge of the Giants Organization that belongs to former President Sulayman Franjiyah in the town of Zgharta. The INA correspondent in the northern Lebanese region says that armed barricades appeared on the main roads in the region and that the armed organizations were alerted.

The correspondent adds that former President Franjiyah's sources have openly accused the Phalangist Party of planning the attempted assassination. The sources added that the Phalangists had already threatened the Giants with a wave of assassinations after a mined vehicle was discovered near the Phalangist War Council in Beirut a few weeks ago.

RIGHTIST MILITIA, UNIFIL CLASH IN CENTRAL SECTOR

JN070813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0752 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 April--Rightist militia clashed with elements of the UNIFIL Netherlands contingent at midnight last night along the Yatar Axis in the central sector of the borders with occupied Palestine. Automatic weapons were used during the 30-minute clash. No losses were reported by UNIFIL. Some shells fell last night at Ar-Rashidiyah Camp south of Tyre last night.

The Rightist Militia also continued to block the Saff al Hawa'-Bint Jubayl Road. They set up armed barricades and controled the road which is the main approach to the central sector.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES, EXPLOSIONS IN SIDON, BEIRUT

NC071319 (CLANDESTINE) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Armed clashes have taken place in Tripoli Port between elements of Fatah and the Democratic Front. The clashes have developed to the extent that armed men from both groups have been in a state of alert since last night. Initial reports have not indicated any casualties.

There were explosions and sabotage in some stores in Sidon last night, particularly in liquor stores, with stores owned by Muhammad Qamah and Muhammad Salih al-Muhammad having been blown up; it has been learned that these explosions took place following the distribution of leaflets by the Muslim Brotherhood warning most of the stores in Sidon and elsewhere, particularly liquor stores.

Moreover, a shop belonging to Fu'ad Ahmad al-Jurdi was blown up during the night in Shuwayfat.

At 1130 today, a military explosives expert defused a bomb in Ramlat az-Zarif School in the As-Sanai' quarter of Beirut.

ARAB BOYCOTT RULES BEING APPLIED AGAINST EGYPT

JN061723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus --The Syrian Arab Republic has begun applying the rules of boycott against the Egyptian regime in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers at their recent conference in Baghdad. Contacts have been made with regional boycott offices to convene a meeting of officers in Damascus to discuss measures to be applied against the institutions, establishments and individuals collaborating with the Zionist enemy. This was announced by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi in an interview with a SANA correspondent.

Dr al-'Imadi affirmed that the Baghdad conference was decisive in the history of Arab politics because it was an expression of the unity of the Arab nation and solid will for struggle against the Zionist colonization of the Arab lands and against all those who place themselves in the service of Zionism.

Dr al-'Imadi explained that measures were taken against a certain regime and not against a fraternal Arab country. He said these measures were taken against a ruler about whom the least that can be said is that he betrayed the trust and betrayed the Arab nation.

Speaking about the Baghdad conference resolutions regarding halting all loans, deposits, and financial and technical aid by the Arab governments and agencies to the government of the Egyptian regime and its establishments as of the date of the signing of the treaty, Dr al-'Imadi said that this will make the Egyptian regime lose all kinds of Arab financial aid and will stop trade with Egyptian establishments which deal with the enemy. He said the resolutions banned supplying Egypt with oil and its various by-products and this will close Arab markets to Egyptian products, which enjoyed the advantage of exemption of customs duties and administrative controls.

Dr al-'Imadi said that the resolutions will lead to the withdrawal of the institutions and companies whose headquarters are in Cairo and the transfer of the UN regional offices from Egypt.

Dr al-'Imadi explained that these resolutions will inflict defeat on As-Sadat's regime until Arab Egypt returns to participate with the rest of the Arab countries in the liberation of the land and the construction of the homeland.

Dr al-'Imadi explained that the meeting held yesterday with the Arab boycott office dealt with discussing the implementation of the recommendations of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in order to apply the boycott rules against Egyptian establishments dealing in any way with the enemy.

Dr al-'Imadi refuted the allegations made by the Egyptian regime in belittling the importance of its economic relations with the Arabs. He said: The Baghdad conference resolutions will have a great impact on As-Sadat's regime, and the economic crisis of this regime will aggravate. U.S. aid will not be able to offset this because it will not compensate Egypt for what the Arabs gave it.

Dr al-'Imadi said that the Syrian Arab Republic will take stricter measures in various fields against the Egyptian regime's establishments and individuals dealing with the enemy in implementation of the Baghdad conference resolutions, which expressed the Arab nation's condemnation of As-Sadat's treason and plotting with the Zionist enemy.

OFFICIAL ON TRANSFER OF ARAB LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS

JN080906 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 April--Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur will represent Syria in the meetings of the six-man committee that was set up by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. The committee will begin its meetings in Tunis on 11 April.

In a statement published here today, Qaddur says that the committee will supervise the opening of the new Arab League headquarters in Tunis, implement the necessary measures to insure the transfer of employees to Tunis, study the situation of the league's personnel so that it will be able to operate its administrative and technical apparatus, and begin to receive members and hold regular meetings.

Qaddur said that an official representative of the Arab League permanent Secretariat will attend the committee's meetings. This is because the six-man committee officially represents the Arab League Council and enjoys all its jurisdictions, in accordance with the resolutions of the Baghdad conference.

In answer to a question on the committee's attitude toward the Egyptian regime's provocative decision to refuse to hand over the official documents of the league, the assistant foreign minister stressed that this matter is not an obstacle to transferring the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis, and that the Egyptian regime's attitude reflects its defeatist and capitulationist policy in the face of the Zionist enemy.

He said that this attitude also reflects the Egyptian regime's fears and anxieties as a result of this important and essential measure adopted by the Arab states.

RALLIES HELD TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF BA'TH PARTY

JN072059 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, this evening attended a mammoth popular rally in the Damascus University auditorium. The rally was organized by the Damascus command branch of the party on the 32d anniversary of the party.

The rally was also attended by the comrade members of the national and regional commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; the members of the central command of the Progressive National Front; the ministers; the secretaries of the party branches in Damascus city, the Damascus rural areas, and Al-Qunaytirah; the chairmen of the executive bureaus of the popular organizations; the president and professors of the University of Damascus; and a huge crowd of citizens.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, addressed the rally on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Comrade al-Ahmar said: Our party views the Palestine question as its most important issue and the center of its struggle. Our party regards its struggle against Zionism and imperialism as a fateful struggle which must be decided in favor of the rights of our nation and the liberation of our occupied areas.

Comrade al-Ahmar added: The enemies of the Arab nation found in As-Sadat's regime the instrument to implement their designs.

This regime has followed a unilateral course and violated all the resolutions and plans approved by all the Arabs by signing the treaty of treason in Washington after several attempts to obliterate facts and confuse Arab and world public opinion so as to peddle the capitulatory solutions.

Comrade al-Ahmar added: The signing of the treaty is the most dangerous setback in the history of our nation because it consolidates occupation and ignores the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Furthermore, the treaty has removed Arab Egypt from the arena of confrontation and placed it in alliance with the enemies of the Arab nation. Our party and revolution have declared their rejection of this design and have condemned the deal of treason. Our party and revolution have expressed their will of steadfastness and confrontation against treason and capitulation.

Payiz Isma'il, member of the central command of the Progressive National Front, addressed the rally on behalf of the front. Isma'il condemned the regime of treason and agency in Egypt, which has betrayed its nation and struggle. He affirmed that 'Abd an-Nasir's army cannot be the army of defeatism and agency, and that the great Egyptian people are the people of Arabdom and heroism.

In addition to the Damascus rally, the party command branches in all districts of the country organized popular rallies on this important national occasion. Speeches were made on behalf of the Ba'th Party, the Progressive National Front and the popular organizations. The speakers affirmed the role of the Ba'th Party and its goals of unity, freedom and socialism. The speakers also condemned the agreement of humiliation and shame and stressed the determination to hold out and confront the plots and plotters under the corrective movement of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

All sectors of our armed forces everywhere also celebrated the anniversary of the party. Decorations were made, flags were flown, and the pictures of the leader of the march, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, were raised. National placards were also raised. The commanders made speeches explaining the history of the party's struggle since its establishment and the sacrifices the party has offered to achieve its goals and slogans. The commanders also explained the role played by the party under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad when he acted with the party's rank and file on the morning of 16 November 1970 and restored to the party its victorious and revolutionary course. The commanders stressed in their speeches that the party is now determined to wage a decisive battle against the imperialist enemy with all his weight and instruments, against Zionism with all its racism and greed, and against As-Sadat's regime with all its defeatism and acquiescence. The commanders called for continued confrontation and steadfastness and pledged to the leader and the masses to continue training and preparing to achieve the high-level of combat efficiency capable of achieving liberation and victory.

Our force operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in fraternal Lebanon also participated in these celebrations. The commanders made speeches affirming the continuation of the struggle to achieve the unity of the Lebanese people and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

LIBYA

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

LDO81354 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived at Benghazi-Benina Airport this afternoon for a 24-hour visit to the Jamahiriya. On hand to welcome the Romanian president at the airport were: the leader of the revolution, brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi; secretaries; officers of the armed forces and the police; secretaries of the people's congresses and committees; ambassadors accredited to Libya; members of the Romanian colony; and a huge crowd of the inhabitants of Benghazi. On the arrival of the Romanian president, the Libyan and Romanian national anthems were played. The president then reviewed the guard of honor standing at attention to greet him, while a 21-gun salute was fired in welcome of the great Romanian guest. Then, accompanied by the brother leader of the revolution, he shook hands with those present to welcome him. The crowd massed at the airport chanted slogans hailing Libyan Arab-Romanian friendship.

At the VIP Lounge in the airport, the Romanian president made a statement to the JANA reporter in which he expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Libya. He said: I greet all the brothers and sisters in Libya. He expressed good wishes and friendship for the Libyan Arab people. He said: I am happy to meet once more with my friend and brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. He stressed that relations between Romania and Libya are good and he voiced hope for their development in the course of the talks due to be held today and tomorrow, in the interest of the deepening of the bilateral cooperation and friendship against imperialism, and for the building of good relations between states all over the world.

Answering a question by the JANA reporter on the Stable David agreements, the Romanian president said: At this precise moment, we must work for the building of a comprehensive peace in the Arab region in order to secure the liberation of all the Arab occupied territories and to solve the problem of the Palestinian Arab people, including the setting up of their own independent state.

Talks With Al-Qadhafi

LDO81818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1803 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi--Libyan-Romanian talks under the chairmanship of brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu began at 1830 today at Qasr al-Jazirah Hotel in Benghazi.

MAURITANIA

13 NAMED TO MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SAFETY

NCO61520 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Nouakchott, April 6 (AFP)--In an apparently bloodless changeover, former Fisheries Minister Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Bouceif was named prime minister with effective power here today, officials said.

Lt Col Bouceif, regarded as a pro-Western liberal, was not a member of the outgoing Military Committee for National Recovery which overthrew President Moktar Ould Daddah on July 10 last year.

The committee was replaced today by a Military Committee for National Safety, and head of state Colonel Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck was apparently shunted aside and named only as the committee's honorary head.

Lt Col Bouceif's deputy was named as former Supply and Transport Minister Colonel Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, who was appointed second vice-president of the committee, the sources said. He is also regarded as being pro-Western.

The changeover was believed to be the outcome of disagreement between members of the former leadership in recent weeks. These differences were believed to concern the dispute over Western Sahara, and ethnic difficulties between black Africans in the south of the country and the rest of the population.

The split came to a head on March 20 when Interior Minister Major Jiddou Ould Saleck was removed from the government. Major Ould Saleck was a leader of the movement favouring talks with the Algerian-backed POLISARIO movement fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara partitioned between Mauritania and Morocco under an agreement with Madrid in 1975.

A large military force was deployed around the capital's main strategic points today, but the city was calm.

National radio quoted an official communique saying that from now on the armed forces would exercise real power.

Meanwhile in Rabat informed sources said Lt. Col. Bouceif was a moderate figure who had so far stood on the political sidelines. Aged about 44, he comes from Kiffa in southeast Mauritania and did not take part in the Uly 1978 coup, the sources added.

The 13 permanent members of the Military Committee for National Safety announced today were: president, Colonel Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck; first vice-president and prime minister, Lt. Col. Ahmed Ould Bouceif; second vice-president, Lt. Col. Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi; members, Lt. Col. cheikh Ould Boide (head of the national police force), Lt. Col. Maouya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, Lt. Col. Mohamed Ba Ould Abdelkader, Major Thiam el Hadj, Major ann Amadou Baraly, Major Yale, Major Scumare Silman, Major Boukaraiss, Lt. Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla (chief of the general staff), Lt. Col. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Louly.

All these officers were members of the Military Committee for National Recovery except Lt. Col. Bouceif and Lt Col Abdelkader, who is former chief of staff working under the head of state, and Major Yale.

New Cabinet Members

PA062203 Paris AFP in French 1632 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 Apr (AFP)--The new Mauritanian Government headed by Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif is made up of 16 members instead of 18, but it does not represent any great change from the former Cabinet.

However, one must note the appointment of Lt Col Khouna Ould Heydalla as minister of national defense and Lt Col Abdelkader as minister in charge of services of the Military Committee of National Safety and the departure of Cheikh Ould Mohamed Laghdaf, former minister of state of the president.

Here is the list of the new government:

Prime Minister	Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif
Minister Responsible for the Military Committee of National Safety	Lt Col Mohamed Ould Ba Ould Abdelkader
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Ahmed Ould Abdallah
Minister of National Defense	Lt Col Khouna Ould Heydalla
Minister of Interior	Maj Thiam el Hadj
Minister of Justice & Islamic Affairs	Maj Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss
Minister of Planning & Fisheries	Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel
Minister of Finance & Commerce	Moulaye Ould Mohamed
Minister of Industry & Mines	Ahmed Ould Zein
Minister of Rural Development	Dr Ba Oumar
Minister of Equipment & Transport	Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi
Minister of Basic & Secondary Education	Seck Mame Ndiack
Minister of Public Function & Training of Cadres	Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly
Minister of Labor, (?Health) & Social Affairs	Dr Youssef Diagana
Minister of Culture, Information & Telecommunications	Abdel Kader Ould Sidi
Minister of Youth, Sports, Crafts & Tourism	Mohamed Ould Mohamed Mahmoud

Interview With Bouceif

NC071911 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Nouakchott, April 7 (AFP)--Mauritania's new prime minister, Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif, acknowledged today that the changeover of power to a "Military Committee for National Safety" had all the appearance of a coup d'etat. The former fisheries minister who was named premier with effective power here yesterday told AFP that the committee's installation would mean major changes in the power structure.

"Military orthodoxy is reestablished", he said. "Before, there was fiction and reality: on one side a military committee; on the other, movements other than military which exercised the real power. The association with civilians had developed a system of government unsuited to face up to present difficulties".

Lt Col Bouceif, regarded as a pro-Western liberal, was not a member of the outgoing Military Committee for National Recovery which overthrew President Moktar Ould Daddah on July 10 last year.

He reaffirmed in today's interview that all political activity in Mauritania was suspended and that the National Consultative Council whose inaugural session took place on April 5 was now suspended.

Asked whether head of state Col Mostapha Ould Saleck had been informed in advance of the "reshuffle", Lt Col Bouceif said: "Probably".

Curfew in Force

PA081816 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, April 8 (AFP)--A curfew was still in force here today 48 hours after the appointment of a ruling Military Committee for National Safety but the earlier massive security precautions had been considerably eased.

All security forces had been withdrawn from the strategic areas of the city, including the armed forces and national guard headquarters and the broadcasting offices, and there were only a few soldiers visible outside the presidential palace and the residence of head of state Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck.

Mauritanian radio resumed normal services, confirming also in a broadcast the scheduled visit here for a few hours tomorrow of Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

MAURITANIA WITHDRAWS AMBASSADOR FROM EGYPT

JN061918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 April--Today Mauritania decided to withdraw its ambassador from Cairo in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference that concluded its work in Baghdad recently.

Reporting this upon his return to Nouakchott today, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Abdallah expressed his thanks to the Iraqi Government for showing concern over the Arab issues in general and over Mauritania in particular.

SUDAN

ARRESTS FOLLOW INFLUX OF ILLEGAL ARMS

LD071858 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] We have just received the following from the General Command of the People's Armed Forces:

We have recently noted a considerable illegal influx of arms earmarked for trading. This has compelled the state security organs and the people's armed forces to investigate the sources of these arms and the elements trading in them, as well as certain quarters which intend to profit by using them for illegal purposes. Several arms dealers and buyers have been arrested.

During their investigation, the security authorities discovered that there are certain groups which hoped to use these arms which were brought in secretly and illegally. After a thorough investigation into these conspiratorial designs against the country's security and independence, the security authorities arrested those who were named by the arms dealers and carried out investigations which yielded a great deal of important information.

Yesterday the security forces succeeded in arresting the groups attempting to act against law and order. The people's armed forces, the security forces and the police force have taken the necessary measures and precautions to prevent these groups from harming the nation's security. The General Command of the People's Armed Forces and the security organs are continuing their investigation of all those named in the attempt to disturb the country's security and will continue their efforts until the truth is unearthed.

God grant us success in serving Sudan and its people. May God preserve the homeland from all those who plot to harm it.

AL-'AYYAM on Arms Influx

JN081121 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 April--AL-'AYYAM devotes today's editorial to comment on the statement which was issued yesterday by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces about the considerable influx of arms into the country using illegal methods. The paper notes that certain groups and circles are trying to take advantage of this situation to further escalate their plotting against this country's security and stability.

In this regard AL-'AYYAM praises the alertness of the armed forces, which were able to expose the dimensions of this plotting and the conspiracies of all plotters. The people's armed forces are once again setting a good example of revolutionary alertness and nationalist awareness, thus confirming that this revolution is not only a remarkable sincere achievement but also is outstandingly alert.

AL-'AYYAM adds that the people's armed forces offer further evidence that this revolution is aware of everything the enemies are weaving and fabricating against this country. The paper raises two questions: why the arms and who are the plots against? It also asks why arms are being massed and plots are being fabricated against a revolution which has achieved good results in economic and social development.

In conclusion, the paper warns that the people's enemies will not give up but will continue to use and take advantage of any crisis and will continue to escalate their hatred against our revolution's victories. The paper calls on the revolutionary masses to be alert and gather around their armed forces and security forces so we can all foil any plot and stand in the face of all plotters to serve our society and revolution. The paper asks government officials to reveal all the facts to the citizens so everyone can understand that the revolution's enemies are cowards and that they should not be dealt with leniently because they are enemies of this revolution, enemies of our people, and enemies of life and progress.

Cabinet Discusses Security Situation

JN081447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 April--First Vice President Abu Al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim today chaired an ordinary session of the Cabinet. The Cabinet heard a report on the country's security situation by the chief of the state security department following the statement issued yesterday by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces.

The Cabinet also discussed the influx of refugees from Uganda into the southern region. The appropriate ministers were instructed to take the necessary steps to insure supplies of food and fuel to the southern region so that the authorities in the region can cope with the emergency situation.

AMMAN DAILY: SUPPORT FOR EGYPT REPORTEDLY TO CEASE

JN070907 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Apr pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Khartoum--It has been learned that President Ja'far Numayri will take steps shortly to cease supporting As-Sadat's policies. Official sources in the Sudanese capital say this step is the result of Sudan's fears that Arab aid to it will be stopped.

These sources say President Numayri is facing strong pressure from the Sudanese opposition parties in the country. The opposition has asked the Sudanese president to join the Arab ranks and give up supporting the Egyptian regime.

A statement issued by the opposition in Khartoum says that support for As-Sadat poses grave economic dangers to the country and that the boycott of Sudan by an Arab country as a result of its support for As-Sadat does not serve the interests of the people. The Sudanese opposition warns President Numayri not to persist in supporting the capitulationist treaty and in abandoning the entire Arab nation.

KUWAIT PAPER CITES NUMAYRI ON PEACE TREATY

NC091106 Doha QNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, April 9 (QNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri reiterated today that his country's support for the peace efforts does not mean support for a solution which does not return Jerusalem or guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as well as bringing about Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands.

The Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN quoted the Sudanese president as saying that his country is committed to this policy line, which cannot be negated by other interpretations on the part of others. The president expressed surprise over the behavior of some Arab quarters which pose threats and make enunciations and he stressed that the confrontation of developments in the area requires other methods.

President Numayri, who is now in Britain for a medical checkup, said he issued instructions to his ambassador in Washington not to take part in the ceremony marking the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and that the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo was not in the Egyptian capital during Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit. These two occasions reflect the stance of Sudan, he said, adding that Sudan, which does not recognize Israel, will not take part in any ceremony to which Israel is a party.

President Numayri said he prefers to maintain silence at present and not to declare his assessment of the current situation and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel before his return to Khartoum sometime this week.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT TOLBERT STOPS OVER IN KHARTOUM

JN091053 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 9 April--Liberia's president, Dr William Richard Tolbert, and the delegation accompanying him made a 1-hour stopover at Khartoum Airport at 0430 today en route to Kuwait for a 3-day visit.

In a statement to the press, the Liberian president appealed to African leaders to attend the African summit conference scheduled to be held in Monrovia in July. The Liberian president added that this summit is considered one of the most important conferences and it provides the opportunity for African leaders to discuss problems of the African Continent, settle differences, and discuss the situation in South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. The summit will also provide an opportunity for these leaders to discuss African economic problems.

The Liberian president stressed the African countries' need for solidarity to achieve the stability on the African Continent.

The Liberian president and Sudan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Francis Madeng Deng, discussed the situation in the African Continent and exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. Dr Deng was present at the airport to welcome and see off the Liberian president.

Liberia will preside over the next session of the Organization of African Unity to be held in Monrovia in July.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CHANGES IN MAURITANIA

LD082038 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Omar Hadrani, official in charge of foreign relations for the POLISARIO, made a statement to the press this afternoon. He stressed the front's attitude to the current internal situation in Mauritania in the wake of the recent changes within the leadership there. He said: The internal Mauritanian problems do not concern us at all; what concerns us is withdrawal of the Mauritanian forces from Saharan soil and the regaining of the Saharan territories which these forces are occupying. Any change inside Mauritania does not affect our attitude at all.

Regarding the attitude of the Moroccan regime, which has expressed satisfaction over the recent changes in Mauritania, Omar Hadrani stressed that such an attitude is interference in the internal affairs of Mauritania.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON FIGHTING SINCE 1 APR

LD072010 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has issued a new military communique reporting on the military operations carried out by the Saharan fighters since 1 April against a number of the royalist forces of occupation in southern Morocco and the occupied areas of Saharan soil.

The communique explains that these operations took place after the liberation of the town of Tifariti from the forces of occupation at the end of last month and reports that these operations enabled the Saharan fighters to inflict heavy losses on the invader forces stationed at Al-Buwayrat garrison in southern Morocco. The Saharan fighters used heavy artillery in that operation.

The communique adds that 2 days after shelling this garrison with heavy guns, the fighters launched another attack on the same garrison, thereby inflicting further losses on the occupation forces: 8 soldiers were killed and more than 10 were injured.

In the occupied Saharan areas, the Saharan fighters launched a series of attacks on the enemy garrisons in Guelta Zammur, Bir Mogharin and Djederiyah. The attacks resulted in the destruction of several fortifications and positions of the occupation forces and several military vehicles. A total of 12 royalist soldiers were killed and a number of others were injured.

AGREEMENT ON NEGEV AIRFIELDS SIGNED WITH U.S.

TA070937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 7 Apr 79 TA

[From the second edition of the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] Yesterday in Tel Aviv Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGiffert signed an agreement detailing the procedures of building the Negev airfields. The U.S. Corps of Engineers will begin building the fields at the end of June and the Americans will bring most of the manpower and the equipment with them. The fields will be operational in 3 years and the employment of Israeli labor will be dependent on Defense Ministry approval. The Israelis' wages will be paid in Israeli pounds, as is customary. Tomorrow the agreement will be brought to the Cabinet for approval. Here is a report by our military correspondent Roni Daniyel:

[Daniyel--begin recording] The agreement between the Israeli and U.S. Governments concerning financing the airfields was worked out in a lengthy process of visits of delegations and meetings which not only created a good atmosphere, but also, as top Defense Ministry officials said, a good agreement.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman signed on behalf of the Israeli Cabinet, which is to approve it in its coming Sunday session. David McGiffert, the assistant secretary of defense signed it on behalf of the Americans. He arrived for a short visit especially for this. In effect, two agreements were signed: the first discusses the financing; and the second discusses the building.

The financing of the building of the airfields--the one in Biq'at 'Uvda and the one in Ramat Matred--will constitute part of the \$3 billion U.S. aid. The construction is slightly more involved, and this is how it is set forth in the agreement: The fields will be built under U.S. responsibility by contracts it will make. The work will be supervised by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The agreement will obligate the United States to import most of the construction potential--equipment, manpower and materiel. This article was added in order not to avoid burdening the Israeli economy, leaving it free to carry out the rest of the work necessitated by the peace agreement and the country's needs, such as building housing for young couples.

At the same time, it was agreed that the United States will be permitted to use local resources, but only with the approval of the Defense Ministry. Also, it was agreed that the Defense Ministry will retain the right to demand usage of local resources if this seems justified and operational without harming the timetable and the local economy. This will be done with the consent of both parties.

The Defense Ministry, for its part, will work out procedures for selecting the Israeli bodies--companies and individuals--which will be employed by the United States. It will supervise them and Israeli wages will be paid in pounds and at rates which correspond to Israeli market prices.

The Defense Ministry will establish a project administration which will maintain direct and close contact with the U.S. bodies in question. The workers, who will be brought to Israel, will be stationed in working camps on the building sites. The timetable agreed upon states that on 19 April an initial U.S. team will arrive to organize the work. The working schedule will be determined within 45 days, and at the end of June the construction will begin.

Throughout the duration of the construction work, there will be Israeli supervision-- by the Defense Ministry and the IDF--over the quality of the construction work, the timetable and the budget. In 3 years, so the Americans have agreed, the two Negev airfields will be operational. [end recording]

YADIN CHAIRS 8 APRIL CABINET SESSION

TA080806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet is now meeting for its weekly session. Among other things, it will discuss criticism the High Court of Justice leveled against its behavior concerning the Bedouin lands in the Negev. The prime minister is not participating because he has caught the flu, and his deputy, Professor Yadin, is substituting for him.

Weizman, Yadin Trips Approved

TA081423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Apr 79 TA

[Text] In its session today, the Cabinet approved the visits of Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to Egypt. The defense minister will leave for Egypt next Sunday, and Professor Yadin will leave for Egypt after the Passover holiday. Clarifications with the Egyptians have already begun concerning Professor Yadin's itinerary in Egypt.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that political matters were not discussed at the Cabinet session and that the Cabinet dealt with a series of social and economic issues.

The Cabinet decided that Construction and Housing Minister David Levi will submit a detailed proposal for regulating construction and will bring it to the Cabinet for approval. Similarly, the Cabinet authorized Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer to appoint an adviser on women's affairs to his Ministry.

MINISTER TAMIR INTERVIEWED ON BEDOUIN LAND ISSUE

TA081248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem was chaired by the deputy prime minister because the prime minister has come down with the flu. One of the important issues discussed today is the Supreme Court censure of government action on Bedouin land in the Negev. Outside the prime minister's office is reporter David Essing:

The cabinet meeting was chaired by deputy premier Yiga'el Yadin since Prime Minister Begin is home today with the flu. One of the main topics discussed was the Bedouin land issue. The Supreme Court has ruled that public officials are guilty of contempt of court for violating an earlier court decision and not following proper legal procedures while working on some Bedouin lands in the Negev. Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir read this statement to reporters. [Begin recording]

[Tamir] As it was made clear to the government that up to now the factual inquiry that the attorney general is conducting in this matter is not yet concluded and whereas this factual inquiry is likely to be finished within a few days and whereas the matter is sub judice, meaning that it is being now presented before the Supreme Court, the government has decided not to conduct a discussion in this matter at this stage, but to come back to it immediately following the conclusion of the said inquiry by the attorney general and the decision of the court in the matter.

[Question] Mr Tamir, there have been reports today that perhaps there has been a series of misunderstandings. What's your feeling about this?

[Answer] I don't want to talk of feelings. The matter is being very seriously investigated by the attorney general of the government and we shall know the facts and the conclusions within a few days and therefore there is no room to discuss feelings or guesses. I am following very closely this investigation, it'll be reported to me, it will be eventually reported to the court and following the court's decision, the government will come back to the matter and will draw the full consequences as needed.

[Question] If it does transpire that some public officials were in the wrong, definitely in the wrong, and are in contempt of court, what do you think should be the government's course of action?

[Answer] If this will be the finding, I have no doubt that the attorney general will take the elementary steps which are required in such a case and will bring them to justice.

[Question] The Supreme Court has ruled that the government is in contempt of court and this is the most serious violation on record. What's your reaction to that, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I'm afraid you are not presenting the facts accurately. The Supreme Court has made an interim decision. It didn't rule finally. While the legal representative appeared in court, the judges made a few statements, very serious and very severe, but they should be construed as part of this session, which was an interim session. The final ruling and finding of the Supreme Court will follow the response and the affidavit to be presented by the representative of the legal adviser, of the attorney general of the government.

[Question] The whole situation seems to be unclear. Mr Tamir, what is your understanding as to what has happened actually?

[Answer] This is exactly what is being now investigated by the attorney general, and it's up to him to present first to the court and then to the public all the findings that he will arrive at.

[Question] How long do you think this will take, sir?

[Answer] A few days only. [end recording]

COMMITTEE FOR NEGEV REDEPLOYMENT TO BE SET UP

TA090751 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By 'AL HAMISHMAR political correspondent]

[Text] The Cabinet approved the establishment of a committee of directors general to handle the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai and its redeployment in the Negev. The committee will be headed by Deputy Finance Minister Yehezqel Flomin and Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhai Tzipori. The other members of the committee are the directors general of the Finance, Energy and Infrastructure, Housing and Construction, Education and Culture, Agriculture, Justice, Labor and Social Betterment, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Communications and Interior Ministries.

The Cabinet also discussed a proposal to establish a ministerial committee on the Negev Redeployment, but this proposal was rejected. Several ministers, including Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, asked during the debate why Prime Minister Menahem Begin had announced that the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, should be the one to handle the evacuation of the Yamit District settlers. They thought that this matter should be given to Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs.

Acting Prime Minister Professor Yadin replied that the question should be directed to the prime minister and that perhaps it would be worthwhile to have the agriculture minister speak to Begin to determine his scope of activity versus that of Dr Ben-Elisar.

IDF Requirements in Negev

TA090747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The IDF will require 1,000 flats in the Negev for regular army personnel who will serve at the airfields to be constructed after the withdrawal from Sinai. This has been reported by the director of the Defense Ministry to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He said the Americans estimate that \$1.4 billion will be needed to construct the airfields. Construction will take 3 years under the supervision of the U.S. Corps of Engineers and with the participation of 2,400 workers from abroad. They will live in camps near the construction sites.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON LEADERSHIP OF AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

TA080759 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] A decision on the composition of the restricted ministerial committee (five ministers) which will hold negotiations on autonomy will be made this week by the committee of 11 ministers appointed by the Cabinet to deal with autonomy. The members of the committee of 11 are the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, as well as Ministers Hammer, Tamir and Nissim. The prime minister does not lean toward heading the committee of five, since this committee will meet often for detailed deliberations and the prime minister will find it difficult to attend them regularly.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is interested in heading the committee and has even, through his "confidantes," leaked the information that he may resign if he does not receive this. To date it has been thought that the prime minister wants the negotiations on autonomy to be concentrated in his office and not in the Foreign Ministry.

It is not inconceivable that in the end the prime minister will have to take upon himself--in spite of disinclination to do so--the leadership of the committee, for the sake of "peace in the family." It appears that the opposition forces in the Cabinet will be prepared to agree to put the leadership of the committee only in the hands of Begin himself.

YADIN DISCUSSES PEACE, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

TAQ80828 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Apr 79 p 2 TA

[Unattributed report]

[Text] A team of five ministers will be appointed by the Cabinet to continue in a functional manner to deal with the issue of negotiations with Egypt so that the other Cabinet members will be free to deal with domestic problems, Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin reported on Friday, in a lecture at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club.

Professor Yadin said that the Cabinet has recently dealt with foreign problems in 80 percent of its sessions because of the important and urgent developments in this arena, but from now on it will be necessary to deal intensively with the domestic problems troubling the weaker strata, housing for young people and so on. "If we do not deal with these troublesome problems very soon, the matter of peace may become a hindrance for us," Yadin said.

The deputy prime minister confirmed that it would be impossible to make the army and the defense budget smaller because of the peace with Egypt, in view of possible threats on the part of the other Arab countries. However the nation will expect, with justification, a move toward a solution of the domestic problems because of the psychological implications of the state of peace with Egypt. "In spite of the foreign problems which will continue to disturb us for some time yet, it is possible that the domestic problems will be the most important issue facing us," Professor Yadin emphasized.

Later in his remarks the speaker expressed the fear that the tens of millions of Israeli pounds that will be required for the work of the evacuation and redeployment in the south will be like oil for the wheels of inflation and in view of the many domestic problems expected from this deployment, the Cabinet will devote a series of sessions to this issue during the next few weeks.

Yadin referred to the statement by Minister Landau about the establishment of ten new settlements in Samaria and stressed that the Cabinet had not yet determined anything on this issue and that he himself was a member of the ministerial committee which has to discuss the matter and has not yet decided on it.

MINISTER SHARON PLANS JEWISH BUFFER ZONE IN GAZA STRIP

TAQ61052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon has prepared a plan for strengthening the settlements bloc in the Qatif area in the Gaza Strip in order to create a Jewish "buffer zone" between Khan Yunus and Rafah instead of the Rafah approaches settlements which Israel will have to evacuate in the framework of the peace agreement with Egypt.

The plan for a new "buffer zone" south of the Gaza Strip is not fully approved by the government, but the planning and preparations work in the area have already begun.

This plan was first formulated after it was decided in Camp David that Israel would evacuate the Rafah approaches region. On this front stretching between Rafah and Khan Yunus there are already two settlements: Qatif and a Nahal settlement.

The intention is to add another settlement and also to establish an urban center. Each of these actions were separately discussed in the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, but the government has not yet discussed or made a decision on the entire plan.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

TA061150 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Apr 79 p 27 TA

[By Moshe Meisels]

[Text] The Labor Party is now considering an early conference in order to strengthen the deployment of the party toward future events as an opposition force.

The last conference was held a little over 2 years ago, but the Labor Party leaders claim that it was held "under the conditions of a ruling party." Since then the revolution has occurred and this, in their opinion, necessitates fitting the party for its new role.

For this, according to the leaders, there is no need for an elected committee that may hurl the party again into tremors of internal elections and a second session of the previous conference will suffice. The conference should primarily discuss the alternative ideological plan (economic and social plan) of the party, the organizational deployment of the party and the preparations for the next committee elections.

The chairman of the party, MK Shim'on Peres, believes that a decision should soon be made on the matter of the party's leadership and on who will lead the list for the Knesset elections. He believes that this question should not be left open until almost the time for the next elections so that an internal personal struggle will not overshadow, as was the case on previous occasions, the external struggle.

Some party members take it for granted that the party chairman will also serve as the head of the party list for the next elections, but on the other hand some do not exclude the possibility that other candidates will be presented. When MK Yitzhaq Rabin was recently asked how he views this question, he answered that it is not a current question at the moment and that he will give his thought to it in due course.

The secretary general of the Labor Party, MK Hayim Bar-Lev is already considering the possibility of convening the second session of the conference, but there are also party institutions (such as the Young Guard and others) who demand an elected committee in order to preserve the democratization [last word in English] of the Party.

GUSH EMUNIM CORNERSTONE LAYING REQUEST DENIED

TA081532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The military government has refused to grant members of Gush Emunim permission to hold cornerstone laying ceremonies for settlements in Judaea and Samaria but they may conduct tours along the lines of school trips. This was stated today in Tel Aviv by a senior officer in the military government. He said that the original request was to conduct tours and ceremonies at the end of last month and the members of Gush Emunim were persuaded not to carry out their plan. When they renewed their request for the Passover, they were granted permission to conduct tours only.

ACTIVITY AT QIRYAT ARBA' DURING NIGHT OF 8-9 APR

TA090652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] During the night the residents of Qiryat Arba' called on the existing settlements in Judaea and Samaria to behave as they have done and, in preparation for the Passover holiday, broaden the settlements' territories. Last night Qiryat Arba' inhabitants took over a hill north of the municipality. During the night they brought equipment and material to the hill and this morning they began building. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports.

[Ben-Melekh--live or recorded] The residents of Qiryat Arba' call the hill "Isaac's Hill" [Giv'at Yitzhaq]; to Hebronites it is known as Ja'bari's Hill. It is north of the municipality in the direction of Jerusalem. About 7 years ago this hill, and others similar to it, were marked for the municipality. The military government personnel who planned the expansion set their eyes on the rocky hill, parts of which belong to the famous Ja'bari family.

Last night about 50 Qiryat Arba' residents climbed the hill and put up four structures. Rabbi Moshe Levinger says that they intend to actualize the plan of "build your own home" on this hill and will build about 40 housing units on it. This morning they began to dig the foundations of the first building. During the day, they hope to begin to build a road from the municipality to the hill. Security forces are in the area, but up to now they have not intervened. The residents want to become a town of 50,000 people. They are demanding speedy construction of 1,000 housing units at a price of a billion Israeli pounds and the setting aside of thousands of dunams for homes, industry and tourism. They maintain that 10 days ago an order was given to evacuate from another hill, Giv'at Ha'avot, the mechanical equipment which had been brought there in order to construct a new "build your own home" quarter. Setting on Giv'at Yitzhaq, then, is also a protest demonstration.

Last night the inhabitants of the municipality met and appealed to the prime minister, defense minister, agriculture minister, education minister and transport minister to decide at once on urban settlements in Judaea and Samaria. For 7 years we have been waiting in vain, the residents say, and now it has become plain to us that Begin's government has stopped what the Alignment government began.

EXPLOSION IN EAST JERUSALEM RESTAURANT INJURES 15

TA070538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Last night, 15 people were injured in an explosion that occurred in East Jerusalem. One woman was moderately injured, the rest slightly wounded. They were dining in the restaurant. The building was totally ruined. Apparently, a large explosive charge was placed near the door. This is the fifth time that terrorists have sabotaged that restaurant. Only 2 weeks ago, a grenade was hurled at it, but there were no injuries. After last night's explosion, the police cordoned off the area and arrested suspects. The owners of the restaurant, members of the Rosenzweig family, announced that they would not leave it.

KIBBUTZIM CLAIM WEST BANK CONSTRUCTION HINDERS PLANS

TAO61142 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By DAVAR correspondent Arnon Magen]

[Excerpts] Construction in new settlements on the Golan Heights, the Galilee, the Jordan Valley and the Negev has been halted because of the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria. This accusation was made by the heads of the Hakibbutz Hame'uhad yesterday.

Secretary of Hakibbutz Hame'uhad Ya'aqov Tzur, MK Dani Rosolio and chairman of the settlement committee Yitzhaq Hulati said that agriculture minister and chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs Ari'el Sharon had instructed the head of the departments of rural construction of the Housing Ministry, Yosef Margalit, to allot all money available for intensive construction in the West Bank at the expense of construction in areas beyond the green line and the Galilee. Margalit asked for further clarification on this issue from the minister in charge, David Levi. However, he has not been given an answer so far.

With the funds allotted for the erection of 250 apartments in the city of Ari'el in Samaria--which is the apple of Sharon's eye--it is possible to set up five kibbutzim in vital areas, Ya'aqov Tzur pointed out.

The settlement plans of the Hakibbutz Ha'artzi and of Ihud Haqvutzot Vehakibbutzim suffer to the same extent. The three kibbutz movements intend to institute a joint initiative on this issue. The Moshavim Movement, which plans extensive settlement in the Segev District in the southwestern Galilee, also suffers from the budget reductions.

The DAVAR correspondent has learned from well-informed sources outside the Hakibbutz Hame'uhad that opposition to Minister Sharon's priority is widespread among different circles. Among those opposed are Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, heads of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, and senior IDF officers who are concerned about the slowing down of settlement in the Galilee, the Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley because of demographic and security reasons.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON HOVEYDA TRIAL, EXECUTION

LD071730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Report from the Revolutionary Islamic Court]

[Text] This afternoon, the second branch of the Revolutionary Islamic Court in Tehran continued its investigation into allegations against Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the former prime minister of Iran. The court started its work with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran. Then the representative of the revolutionary public prosecutor of Tehran, in response to the defenses of the accused which were made in the first session of the court some days ago, said a few things in support of the bill of indictment. Hoveyda then defended himself, and while confessing to the crimes that during 13 years of his premiership were committed against the people of Iran, declared himself guilty of the reinstitution of capitulation and admitted to the existence of cultural and political suppression and torture.

Hoveyda added: I was a link in the system and I had no interest in politics, but I was drawn to it. He said that the policies which were enacted during his premiership were not wrong, but there was a need for more time for their results to be realized and, bearing in mind that he had followed the policies of former prime ministers, he did not think to act differently from them and to regard the shah as an unaccountable person.

Hoveyda asked the forgiveness of the young people who, during his premiership, were arrested, imprisoned or tortured by his agents. Hoveyda beseeched God to forgive his sins. Amir Abbas Hoveyda added: I accept the verdict of the court because it is a court of Islamic justice.

The court, after hearing the final defense of the accused, started its deliberations and a few minutes later announced its verdict: The Revolutionary Islamic Court of Tehran finds Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the former prime minister of Iran, a perpetrator of mischief upon earth and a traitor to the Iranian nation, and passes on him the sentence of execution and confiscation of his property. The sentence of the Revolutionary Islamic Court, after the verdict was communicated to Hoveyda, was immediately carried out.

Tehran Cites U.S. Regret

LD081412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. State Department, clinging to the excuse of human rights, has expressed its regret over the revolutionary punishment of Amir Abbas Hoveyda, their lackey and slavish mercenary in Iran. Fereidun Hoveyda, the brother of Amir Abbas Hoveyda, has also expressed his regret for the revolutionary execution, and said that Amir Abbas Hoveyda was not guilty.

Radio Commentary on Hoveyda

LD072210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary courts have been at work ever since the victory of the first stage of the Islamic revolution. A number of black-hearted criminals and those who were responsible for the murder of innocent people and, in brief, the evil doers upon earth were, with the great speed which is inbred in this special period of time and in the realization of the secret and open plots of those treacherous people, tried and have received the punishment which was in keeping with their guilt.

So far, the trial and execution of the bloodthirsty criminals of the former regime, in the view of any revolutionary person, regardless of the type of his revolutionary creed, has been necessary and timely. This has nothing to do with any particular system or special geographical situation. In every part of the world, according to any acceptable law, for traitors, criminals and those who indulge in suppression and the censorship of thoughts and beliefs of people, there is no other punishment except the destruction of their filthy bodies. Otherwise, there is need for another Noah and another flood to wash away the shameful blots upon their character.

Among these people, one gave orders for the torture of the pure children of Iran; one carried out ruthless tortures and did whatever seemed right to his satanic character; one would turn his machinegun from a helicopter upon the people whose cries of justice reached up to heaven, and killed them in groups; and another was the theoretician of suppression and the murder of thoughts who gave human form to the inhumanity of the crowned traitor and his group.

Every revolution, without any pointless mercy and kindness, metes out the rewards of the action of these (?treacherous) criminals. Hoveyda was executed. The news is short, but there are a thousand secrets hidden in it. Hoveyda was the symbol of 13 of the darkest years in the life of the Iranian nation. Hoveyda was a player who was sitting on the opposite side of a chess board with the crowned murderer, watching the murder of the Islamic masses. How comic it is that this favorite of the bloodthirsty court put all the blame upon the head of what he called the regime.

Which primary school pupil of Iran does not know that Hoveyda himself, with the help of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, laid the foundations of the system of treachery and crime in Iran and was himself the organizer of it? Amir Abbas Hoveyda for 15 years was the executor of the antipeople policies of the shah in Iran and the region. He carried out the program of the American plunderers and other plundering countries in our country, and poured billions of dollars of the wealth of the country into the pockets of the foreign exploiters and their internal agents. He destroyed our country under the yoke of the tyranny of foreign masters and the corrupt and criminal shah. He wasted the human and material wealth of our country. What else except death can be foreseen for the person who dragged our nation to its death?

ENTEZAM PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOVEYDA, SHORTAGES

LD081340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The government spokesman announced to a meeting of reporters that during the next few days a number of guilty members of revolutionary committees, who without justification have disturbed the people, will be punished in revolutionary courts. Abbas Amir Entezam told our reporter Abdur-Reza Nouri that the status of these people is, of course, different from those patriotic people who work day and night in the committees and render great service. If people can sleep at night it is because of the sacrifice made by these people. He added that some wrong actions have been committed in the name of some of the committees. The government is aware of these, he said, and has informed the imam about them.

The government spokesman then turned to the execution of Amir Abbas Hoveyda, his trial and the impact it has had on the world. He said: Hoveyda was a criminal, and according to the evidence that the court had at its disposal, he was tried and punished. If there had been some support for him from abroad, this is due to the fact that Hoveyda formerly supported the interests of that group in Iran. He said that Hoveyda's execution has damaged these people and their interests.

In response to a question from one of the reporters about Engineer Bazargan's opposition to the manner in which the trials are conducted, Amir Entezam said: Engineer Bazargan has never been opposed to the execution of criminals. What he objected to was the nature and form of the trial and its proceedings. But the preparation of new regulations to govern the revolutionary courts satisfied his reservations.

The government spokesman, in response to another reporter who, noting that Mr Bani Sadr recently announced that Tehran's share of the national income will be reduced, asked if the government was able to confirm the comments of Mr Bani Sadr, said: Mr Bani Sadr is not a member of the government and is free to express his views.

Amir Entezam then spoke about the shortage of foodstuffs. He said: The government will investigate every kind of shortage and will make every effort to remove it. He noted in this connection that a number of contracts for the delivery of meat have been signed with foreign countries, and that soon sufficient quantities of meat will be at the disposal of the people. He added that, confirming the shortage of cigarettes, the government has imported some cigarettes so that it can eliminate the present black market. The shortage of fruit and butter will also be shortly relieved, he said, in accordance with the actions the government has taken.

Our reporter said the Persian Gulf has been extended by U.S. officials. Bearing in mind the importance of the Hormuz Straits for the export of Iranian oil, have sufficient guarantees been given to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran? Amir Entezam said: In the frequent meetings which we have had with the American and Russian ambassadors, they have emphasized that they will not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. Of course, the government is careful to insure that nothing will threaten our national sovereignty.

Another reporter asked the government spokesman: Last Friday some demonstrations took place in the streets of Tehran against the Feda'i-ye guerrillas. What is the view of the government regarding these kinds of demonstrations? Amir Entezam said: It has often been stated that the government will allow freedom of expression, writing and political activities, so long as they do not interfere with other people's freedoms.

Concerning the collection of weapons, Amir Entezam said: As long as the army of the revolutionary guards has not been properly formed, and has not started its activities, the weapons will not be collected. The government spokesman, in reply to a question concerning the recruitment of the Revolutionary Guards, said: The Revolutionary Guards have been recruited under regulations similar to those used in the armed forces, and are currently being trained.

One of the reporters asked: The organization of the Mujahidin of the Islamic revolution, during demonstrations at the University of Tehran, announced that it will engage in armed struggle against other groups on ideological subjects. The government spokesman said: The organization of the Mujahidin of the Islamic revolution is a part of the organization of the Revolutionary Guards, and it is their duty to safeguard the gains of the revolution and support the government. They shall withstand the antirevolutionary people, and if the conflict is only about ideological issues, the government shall prevent the use of weapons between the various groups.

Further Government Spokesman's Remarks

LD081744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mr 'Abbas Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, described at a press conference today the various aspects of the country's issues. At the outset, he referred to the trial and execution of Hoveyda, and said: Hoveyda's court was convened in accordance with the new regulations governing revolution courts. Since Hoveyda was a traitor and a corrupter of the earth, he was punished. During Hoveyda's trial four [foreign] prime ministers appealed for clemency, but, of course, since they had benefitted from Hoveyda it was natural that they should support him.

Regarding Iran's future relations with Egypt and also recognition of the Cuban Government, Amir Entezam said: The Foreign Ministry is currently reviewing relations with Egypt, and Iran is interested in cooperating with nonaligned countries, but thus far Iran has not established relations with Cuba.

Regarding the activities of certain feudalists within the country, and retrieving their lands affected by land distribution, Amir Entezam said: After investigations, arrangements will be made so that the said lands are given to the farmers in an equitable manner, for in the past much of the land, particularly parts of the northern forest land, had been transferred to favorites instead of being distributed to true farmers.

With regard to Iranian-U.S. agreements, Amir Entezam said: According to the U.S. ambassador's statement, over the past years Iran has concluded more than 1,000 agreements with the United States, most of them of a military nature. At the moment, the government is studying and reviewing these agreements.

Regarding reviving economic activity, the government spokesman said: We have called upon those who run the country's economy to come and raise their problems with the prime minister so that the country's economic wheel may regain its natural motion.

With regard to the new U.S. ambassador, Amir Entezam said: The U.S. Government has not yet officially introduced its new ambassador to the provisional government. I would like to say that neither the U.S. ambassador nor any other country's ambassador will have any role to play in Iran's internal affairs.

Regarding polygamy, the government spokesman said: We have not yet made any changes in the existing laws, and we are, in fact, carrying out the current laws. But, of course, any changes or modifications that might be considered necessary will be carried out in the future.

In answer to a question as to whether women could become presidential candidates, he said: I have not yet learned about the text of the constitution, but I would imagine that they may become candidates if they qualify.

MUJAHIDIN ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION ANNOUNCED

LD062158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, in a gathering of tens of thousands of people at the University of Tehran, the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution of Iran officially declared its existence. At this gathering, the spokesman of the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution of Iran described the viewpoints and position of this organization.

The Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is composed of a coalition of seven revolutionary groups; namely, Tawhidi Sadr, Tawhidi Badr, Falaq, Fallah, Movahhedin, Mansurin and Ommati-i Wahid.

The organization announces as its aims the safeguarding, continuation and expansion of the Islamic revolution. This organization, in order to realize the forementioned goals, announces its [word indistinct] alongside other genuine revolutionary forces in political and military dimensions. In yesterday's gathering of the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution, in addition to the speech of Abul-Hassan Bani Sadr, Dr Jalil Zarrabi and Hani al-Hasan, the representative of the PLO, also spoke. The messages of workers councils, the representatives of the Islamic councils of Afghanistan resident in Europe and other groups expressing their support with the Mujahidin of the Islamic Revolution were also read.

In a speech about the army, the spokesman of the Mujahidin of the Islamic Revolution said: For the sake of the continuation of nondependence especially in military matters, the need for an army which is in touch with and dependent upon the interests of the people is strongly felt. As the aims and the internal relations of the former army and also its size were purely to safeguard the interests of world-wide imperialism and the dominance of the shah's regime, therefore our view and suggestion at this point is that the system governing the satanic army should be changed in favor of the rule of Islamic precepts. A greater purge than before, based upon Islamic principles and guidelines, should be carried out.

The speaker then added: We regard the army's mission as safeguarding the revolution and the territorial integrity and independence of the country, and in this respect we regard as extremely destructive and opportunistic the putting forward of flowery but impractical and dangerous slogans calling for the dismantling of the army or the creation of a people's army, which have been put forward for the sake of weakening the power of the Islamic revolution.

The current problems of Iran, especially those in Kordestan and Turkoman Sahra, and the presence there of people who are neither Kurdish nor Turkoman and who are often the originators of [word indistinct] slogans and antagonisms, is very instructive and important in this respect.

Spokesman on Organization's Positions

LD081320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution, in a contact which we had concerning the political and ideological stand of this organization, speaking about the interview given by the government spokesman, told our reporter:

[Unidentified spokesman--begin recording] After expressing my gratitude to you, I find it necessary, in connection with the interview given by Mr Amir Entezam and as the spokesman of the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution, to make the following comments:

1. The armed people who were present at the meeting which was held last Thursday were not members of the Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution. They were, rather, brothers and sisters who were sympathetic to this organization and who are members of the Islamic guards. They were present during the meeting at the University of Tehran to express their position.

2. As it has been expressed in the organization's manifesto, we shall become involved in an armed struggle only against those internal or external forces who may use weapons against the Islamic revolution of the masses. Otherwise, our struggle, even against those who are our ideological opponents, will be a purely ideological and political one. We strongly deny the comments made by reporters and all the rumors that have been spread in this connection by hostile elements.

3. The Mujahidin Organization of the Islamic Revolution is an independent ideological, political and military organization and is not connected with any government organ, but, at the same time, it enjoys close cooperation with all the executive bodies chosen by the imam and shall continue this cooperation. With thanks. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI BLAMES U.S. AGENTS FOR CAUSING TROUBLE

LD061832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] More than 100,000 Qom and Tehran military industry personnel took part in a glorious parade in front of the imam's residence in Qom and--while chanting "Dear Khomeyni, We Congratulate You on the Islamic Republic"--greeted the imam on the success of the referendum. After acknowledging the people's expression of sentiments, the imam spoke to their representatives. Alluding to the discordant role played by the former regime, the imam said:

The reason for the present unanimity of expression voiced by the people, from the various villages to the cities, stems from faith. It was this very faith which overthrew and uprooted the former repressive and oppressive atmosphere, and presented us with the present circumstances. However, our task is not yet over, and let me stress that we have not achieved ultimate victory. You must bear in mind that the illusion of having achieved victory will make you complacent. We are still at war with the superpowers. We have only managed to remove the obstacles. The purging of the country is still ahead of us. Anyone supporting the people today must join it and defend their wishes. You saw during the referendum what the people wanted. This was not a political referendum; it was an Islamic referendum. Islam was the object of people's love; it was this that made them go to the polling stations. Those who failed to vote were disturbed.

Those creating trouble here and there are agents of the United States of America. The United States of America has certain interests which it is not prepared to give up. Right now, both the West and East are against us. This is why I advise those who cause disturbances and I hope they will listen and will return to the arms of Islam. Islam fulfills all their wishes and more.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES BAKHTIARI TRIBAL OFFICIALS

LD071842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A number of Bakhtiari tribal notables from Charlang, wearing their local costumes, were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom today. After offering their congratulations, they put forward their requests for a study of the tribes' situation.

In reply, the imam paid tribute to the tribes and their constructive role in the preservation of the country's independence. He described the colonialist mission of Reza Khan and of the former shah for crushing the tribes in order to eliminate Iran's independence.

Khomeyni said: Our tribes in Iranian rural areas were the bulwark of Iran's independence. You tribesmen have been a bulwark of this country and, God willing, you will remain so. Your forefathers have rendered services for this country and have protected the independence of this country. You, too, ought to follow this same road and protect your country's independence.

Later, the imam added: You and other respectable tribes of Iran and other strata of this nation ought to be discreetly attentive of the treacherous hands which are once again active under cover. These people do not want an independent Iran. They want to take all the treasures of Iran away. You must pay discreet attention to these treacherous (?hands), preserve your unity, and beware not to fall into the trap of Satan.

KHOMAYNI RECEIVES 'POLITICAL LEADERS' OF PALESTINE

LD071954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A number of political leaders of Palestine, together with a number of the Arabic speaking struggling (?revolutionaries) of our country, met with Imam Khomeyni in Qom last night. The political leaders of Palestine, in this meeting, while presenting the greetings of the Arab masses to the Iranian nation and to the imam, said: We want to learn from all the experiences of the Islamic revolution in Iran and, under your leadership, we want to free the Arab people from imperialism, Zionism and reaction. You certainly know that this human success in Iran is an inspiration to all the Muslim and lowly people of the world, and very soon we will free Palestine and Jerusalem.

In reply, the imam said: The revolution of our people is Islamic even more than it is a revolution of the people. Islam exists for the spiritual well-being of the people. We did not achieve victory over the difficulties and calamities which befell us by natural means; our strength, our natural strength, was very insignificant. The secret of our victory, like the early days of Islam, was faith and the Islamic belief of the people.

You should not wait for your governments to do something for you. I have advised the Arab governments for more than 15 years to unite and free Jerusalem, but my advice had no effect upon them. They are not thinking of such matters, and even if they talk about these matters, their talk cannot be effective when faced with great powers such as that of the United States and the shah of Iran, unless they can find the secret of success. That secret of success was a dependence upon God which caused a revolution within the souls of our nation, an unprecedented turn about which made them regard martyrdom happily. Our youth even now come to me and beg me to pray to God so that they will be martyred. None of these governments is thinking about their masses. The masses should take care of their own affairs. If we wanted to sit and wait for the government to do something for us, even now the shah would still be ruling over us and we would still be backward, but with the strength of faith we fought against the superpowers and cut their hands.

If you want to become victorious, if you want to free Jerusalem, if you want to free Palestine, if you want to free Egypt, and if you want to free other Arab countries, your nations should rise, your nations should not rest, because the governments only act according to their own interests. The nations should know that the secret of victory is to long for martyrdom, they should not set any value upon the materialistic world of this life and upon their animal life. The Koran made a new human being, a divine human being which went forward with a divine strength, and in shorter than half a century it triumphed over empires.

Now the nations should follow the Koran. We should make Koranic human beings. The nations should be transformed to the image of the Koran so that they can succeed. I recommend to all the human masses, all the Islamic masses, the Arab masses that in order to triumph over all difficulties they should have an Islamic training and act according to the plan of Islam and have the Koran as their guide and leader. It is only under these conditions that they will win, otherwise no matter what they do the governments and foreign powers will still rule over them. I beseech God to awaken our peoples and to enable us to act according to our human and religious duties. I thank you for coming to Iran.

KHOMAYNI RECEIVES POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION

JN071828 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Several representatives of the POLISARIO Front, which is fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, had the honor last night of meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution. His eminence reassured the delegation of Iran's solidarity with the persecuted people of the Sahara. The head of the POLISARIO delegation explained to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeini the subject of eradicating colonialism in the Sahara in northwest Africa. The members of the delegation met 3 days ago with His Eminence Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani. The POLISARIO delegation will continue its talks with Iranian officials.

KHOMAYNI SPEAKS TO YOUNG STEEL WORKERS

LD081404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The employees of the Esfahan steel mill were received by the imam last night. Their representative congratulated the imam on the victory of the Islamic movement and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He expressed the readiness of the employees of this establishment to sacrifice themselves in carrying out the wishes of the imam. According to a report from the central bureau of information in Qom, the Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, said in reply:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful: This night we see the bright faces of the valiant youth of Iran who have toiled in the steel mill. I wish to thank you, respected young men and women, for having come to see me (?and to pay me respect). I pray to God for your well-being.

You have seen that through our unity of purpose and with dependence on God, the blessed and exalted, we have come so far and have brought the movement to the present point. We should continue this stage to its end. God willing, I hope you will preserve our unity of purpose and our dependence on the Almighty God. You took part in the referendum and brought it to fruition. The Islamic republic has been established and that treacherous government and tyrannical monarchy has been forever buried. However, we are still only half way to our goal. Again, with your efforts, with our unity of purpose and through our reliance upon Almighty God we will follow this road to the end.

After this stage, we have the election of the constituent assembly. You should endeavor in that respect, too, and elect people who are committed, people who will work for Iran and not for foreigners, people who believe in God and who are inclined neither to the left nor to the right, but those who tread the straight path--these people you should send to the constituent assembly.

After that comes the majlis, which has to be elected through the efforts of all Iranians and the high resolve of the men and women of Iran. Here again, only people who are committed, people who are of good character, people who have vision, and people who will not deviate and tread solely on the straight path of humanity should be sent to majlis and other assemblies so that, God willing, Islam, as it is in its truth, will be established in Iran. This will be an Islam like in the early days of Islam, not like the Islam which was smashed at the time of the shah and his father when we were not able to manifest any of its true aspects.

We should bring Islam forth and present it as it is. The deviations caused by these people are due to the fact that they did not understand Islam. If we understand Islam and reveal its teachings, all people will come to it.

Once again I remind you, respected youth, not to lose your unity of purpose. The people who come to the factories and spread poison are the agents of foreigners, and we believe they are mainly the agents of America. Don't pay any attention to them. Don't have any regard for them. They want corruption. The people who come to the factories and indulge in propaganda--the kind of propaganda that people like to hear; in fact--only want to bring back the old situation. Be careful and confront them with intelligence. Don't let them penetrate our youth. May God keep you safe from the evil of the devils, and may he keep our country safe from the evildoers and foreigners.

REVOLUTION COURT BEGINS WORK ON 6 APRIL

LD061344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The investigation of the bills of indictment against a number of lackeys of the decadent Pahlavi regime started today in Branch No 1 of the court of the Islamic revolution of Iran [as heard]. Our reporter Habib Hooshangi has sent the following report:

Branch No 1 of the court of the Islamic revolution of Tehran started its work this morning with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran. The bills of indictment against a number of lackeys of the decadent and hated Shahanshah Pahlavi regime are being investigated in this court. Branch No 1 of the court of the Islamic revolution is at the moment investigating the accusations in the bill of indictment against Air Force Pilot Brig Gen Iraj Amin-Afshar, the commander of the fighting group in Kerman, an officer from the air command in Esfahan, and the former military governor of Majafabad. Branch No 1 of the Islamic revolution court of Tehran went into consultation a few minutes ago. The verdict of this court will probably be announced by the end of today.

Execution of Officers

LD070918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Court has sentenced to death six persons accused of slaying the people of Tehran and Najafabad in the course of the bloody events last year, particularly on black Friday during the month of December and on the days preceding the fall of the decadent Pahlavi regime. The sentences were immediately carried out.

The first and fourth benches of Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Court yesterday morning began investigating the bills of indictment issued by Tehran's revolutionary public prosecutor's office against six persons accused of murder and agency in the service of the former imperial regime. After a 15-hour session and further debate, at 0100 the court passed the death sentence on the accused. Those convicted are:

1. Maj Gen Mohammad Javad Mowlavi-Taleqani, the head of police in Tehran and former head of the so-called antiriot police guard.
2. Pilot Brig Gen Gholam-Reza Iraj Amini-Afshar, commander of Kerman's army fighting group, who was stationed in Esfahan's air corps and was formerly the military governor of Najafabad and its district.
3. Lt Col Hadi Golestani, commander of the 140th Battalion of the Naderi 1st Brigade of the guards infantry division, and an officer of the Tehran Military Governorate during the bloody incidents on black Friday.
4. Lt Col Masha'allah Eftekharmenesh, officer of the 1st Guards Division, serving in District No 5 of the Tehran Military Governorate; that is, Khorasan Square and Shahbaz Jonubi, in the course of the slayings on 8 September 1978.
5. 1st Lt Bahador Bahadori, an officer of the 1st Guards Division who served in various areas of the Tehran Military Governorate, who was one of the agents involved in the massacres on 8 September 1978 in the Buzarjomehri, E'dam Square and Mowlavi Districts and in subsequent massacres in Tehran.
6. Mostafa Sadri, a soldier from the Parviz guards company of the 140th Battalion of the Naderi Brigade, who was one of the agents responsible for murdering and wounding people during the incidents on black Friday in Tehran.

In the course of the trial the accused explained various details of the manner in which the strugglers for the country's liberty were crushed, murdered and wounded between 8 September 1978 and 10 February 1979. The court began its work with the recitation of verses from the glorious Koran, and after giving its verdicts and prior to the sentences being passed, more verses were read.

Former Officials Executed

ID090713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court at 0110 this morning issued its verdict on the following:

Lt Gen 'Ali Mohammad Khajehnuri, former head of the third department of the Army General Staff; Lt Gen Amir Hoseyn Rabi'i, former air force commander; Manuchehr Azmun, former head of the Awqaf organization as well as former minister of labor and social affairs, former Majlis deputy, former governor general of Fars and minister of state in Shaif-Emami's government; and Warrant Officer Balali, stationed at Tehran's second police station, who was accused of killing people in a public bath and local mosque.

After 8 hours of trial and 2 ½ hours of deliberation, the judges recognized all four of the accused as being corrupt on earth and traitors to the Iranian nation, and issued a verdict for their execution. The court also confiscated the property of the annihilated [Ma'dum] Lieutenant General Rabi'i and Dr Manuchehr Azmun in the interests of the nation. The Islamic court's verdict was immediately carried out after it was read to the accused.

TEHRAN DENIES REPORT OF SHAH'S SISTER'S ARREST

LD071715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to a spokesman for the Islamic Revolutionary Court, the report carried today in the second edition of ETTELA'AT concerning the arrest of Fatemeh Pahlavi, the former shah's younger sister, is completely false. The arrested person is Fatemeh Hamdamolsaltaneh, a 65-year-old woman. She is not the widow of former General Khatami. She was freed after her true identity had been established. The spokesman said that the woman had been arrested once before and released.

OFFICES, SHOPS REOPEN IN GONBAD-E KAVUS ON 7 APRIL

LD061814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was made today by the office of the governor general of Mazandaran: With the return of calm and order to Gonbad-e Kavus, beginning tomorrow, Saturday 7 April 1979, all government departments and banks will resume operation as usual. We are therefore calling on all personnel to report for duty. All traders and shopkeepers of Gonbad-e Kavus are also requested to resume their business.

MILITARY GUARDS IN BUSHEHR ATTACKED BY 'ARMED PEOPLE'

LD071832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports that while a number of military in Bushehr yesterday were returning to their barracks after confiscating millions of rials worth of cigarets, clothes, weapons and contraband fruit, they were attacked from four directions by armed people. As a result, a number of guards received superficial injuries.

50,000 ATTEND MEETING AT TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

LD061406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] This morning, at a meeting of more than 50,000 people of various walks of life at the University of Tehran, a Kurdish brother of Marivan discussed the details of the events in Kordestan and Sanandaj, while other speakers discussed the various aspects of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The participants in the gathering at the University of Tehran, which was convened at the invitation of the students' committee in Tehran, after issuing a resolution at the end of the meeting, started to march toward the house of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani.

The participants in today's meeting at the University of Tehran expressed their unified and all-embracing support in their resolution for the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic and the National Islamic Army of Iran. They also expressed their support for the rightful demands of Kurdish, Baluchi, Turkoman, Turkish and Luri compatriots. In this resolution, it is also stated that the tripartite, evil and antirevolutionary unity between foreign elements, internal mercenaries and dubious opportunists will be made public and condemned. For the last time, all those who incite the people and cause damage in Kordestan, Turkomon Sahra and Gonbad-e Kavus are warned to stop their opportunistic and divisive activities so that they will not have to face the wrath of the Islamic masses.

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER MADANI INTERVIEWED

LD082034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1110 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Interview with Gen Ahmad Madani, commander of Iran's naval forces, governor general of Khuzestan and former minister of national defense, conducted by Mohsen Motasaddi; iate and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Motasaddi] General Madani: (?When), at the end of 1971, Britain pulled out of the region, and U.S. policy which had been announced by Joseph Sisco, undersecretary at the U.S. State Department, said that the United States had extremely important strategic, economic and political interests in the Persian Gulf area and especially in the Indian Ocean, directed toward the [word indistinct] in creating stability in the region without the United States itself playing any role therein. It was for this reason that Iran played the role of the area gendarme and the Iranian naval force was inordinately enhanced, and became an important power in the region. In view of the change in government policy--that it no longer wishes to be the area gendarme--what will be the role of the naval force in (?Iran's) future?

[Mandani] (?I would like to point out) that the path that is principally pursued by our Islamic government--our Islamic Republic--is 180 degrees different from the one pursued by the former corrupt government. The previous government was in the service of international colonialism and followed the path which international colonialism wished it to follow. In the Persian Gulf region, Iran's planning was based particularly on international colonialism and was aimed at defending the rights of the world colonialists; what was not taken into account were the interests of the Iranian nation. When there was talk of a Persian Gulf gendarme, what was meant was a force in the [word indistinct] preservation of the interests of the world profiteers; they are well-known, so much so that this needs no further explanation. As the previous corrupt order fell to pieces, the Iranian nation declared its firm determination and sent the monarchial order to the refuse dump of history.

What ought to be borne in mind under this popular and Islamic revolutionary order of Iran is the protection of the interests of the Iranian nation; its missions are based especially on the wishes of the Iranian nation. This is how we differ by 180 degrees in our mission from the one which was put on the shoulders of the naval force previously. Yesterday we had an imperial naval force or a naval force in the service of international colonialists; today we have an Islamic republican naval force. In short we have averted the idea of being a gendarme and implementing an extravagant program which would have been of no use to us.

The new planning of our national naval force is based on the preservation of the Iranian nation in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, and the fulfillment of its special and general duties. A special duty is to protect our country and nation, and the general duty is to play a role in the economic, social, political and scientific construction of the Iranian nation. We will take part in all spheres, since the foundation exists for us to do this.

[Question] General Madani: In view of the fact that we are an oil-exporting country and that most of our oilfields which are currently exploitable are in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, the navy will have a more sensitive role to play in protecting and safeguarding these resources. Hence we will, on the whole, need a strong navy; now I do not know to what extent, in what form, or in which way these resources can be protected.

[Answer] Of course, we will have to determine a force for the fulfillment of these needs. We can fulfill our mission through gradual organization, reasonable use of the weapons that we have for the benefit of the Iranian nation, expansion of the bases which we can use, and by leaving those which we cannot use to other sources. [as heard]

[Question] General: Regarding the greater Tunb and the lesser Tunb, what will be the strategic significance of these in future especially in view of the fact that as you said, the role of the navy has been changed by 180 degrees from what it was before?

[Answer] Neither in the Persian Gulf, nor in any other place will we violate other countries' borders, nor will we infringe on the rights of our neighbors; similarly, we will not allow others to violate our rights. This applies to the Persian Gulf, too; while we will not violate the rights of anyone, we will safeguard our own rights on all shores and islands.

[Question] General: Now let us (?move on) from these specialized issues to a personal question. It has been heard--as a rumor--that you [word indistinct] to the Governorate General of Khuzestan; and then there is another point which I will ask as a continuation of this question: Why did you resign the Defense Ministry post--quite a number of people would like to know the reason.

[Answer] Concerning the Ministry of National Defense, I would like to say that the truth is what has already been announced in the press. I felt I was unable to administer two very large organizations, namely the Ministry of National Defense and the naval force. In recent days, I have been working day and night--from 18 to 21 hours a day. It is not possible for me to work like this for a long time. Some steps had to be taken at the Ministry of National Defense; I availed myself of an opportunity and I asked the leader of the revolution and his excellency the prime minister to relieve me of the Ministry of National Defense and they agreed. I am working in my expert capacity, which is the naval force. The question as to why I was appointed to another office in Khuzestan [words indistinct] I regularly travel to Baluchestan, Sistan, the Persian Gulf littoral provinces, and Khuzestan, and I know Khuzestan and have many friends there. I myself am almost a Khuzestani and I have lived there for many years. I was asked to stay with my friends there for a little longer (?and I was assigned) this duty.

[Question] General: Another question that comes to mind is about amnesty, on which the Provisional Revolution Government has requested Imam Khomeyni to issue orders; I would like to know if there has been any result?

[Answer] You have asked a very interesting question. Repeated discussions have taken place about this matter in recent days during which I proposed that the government should request the leader of the revolution to pardon people who had no part in the mass killings of the nation, or who were not murderers and had not violated the public treasury, and merely took part in the former corrupt regime, so that the nation can enjoy security in life. And I think that the leader of the revolution will accept this request and will issue the appropriate orders.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OFFICES RESUME BUSINESS 7 APRIL

LDO61424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] In accordance with circulars issued by the justice minister, as of tomorrow the carrying out of transactions and the filing of documents in official document offices will be resumed.

This was announced to our reporter in a telephone conversation by Mr Mahmud Najafi, under secretary of state at the Justice Ministry and supervisor of the documents registration organization, who gave a reminder that the supervisors of official document offices should take responsibility for preventing transactions with a group of officials from the former regime.

BAZARGAN RECEIVES NICARAGUA LIBERATION MOVEMENT LEADER

LD071232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Engineer Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and had talks with Ernesto Cardenal, one of the national leaders of Nicaragua, at the Prime Ministry this morning. At the conclusion of this meeting, Mr 'Abbas Amir Entezam, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman, who took part in this meeting, said: Ernesto Cardenal is one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan nation, whose liberation movement has been crushed by the reactionary forces. Our success in antidespotic and anticolonialist struggles under the leadership of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Iman Khomeyni has encouraged, excited and lent dynamism to all the freedom-seeking people in the world, so that they, assisted by their religious leaders, may be able to achieve victory. Therefore, he has come to Iran to express his beliefs and ideas, to congratulate the Imam Khomeyni, and also to have consultations with the Iranian revolutionary government and to request all-round help. Although we have not yet given them any promises whatsoever, we undoubtedly support their struggle.

'Abbas Amir Entezam added: The manner in which we can assist them is among the issues which ought to be studied so that we may be able to put our assistance at their disposal in the future. What we can now say, however, is that we wish them success in their political struggles under the leadership of their religious leaders.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INCIDENTS IN PROVINCES, FOREIGN PLOTS

TA091001 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 29 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, recently the enemies of the revolution have been conspiring openly in different parts of our beloved country. During the recent events in Kordestan and Gonbad-e Kavus, we witnessed plots by royalist thieves, by bloodthirsty agents of SAVAK and by imperialist agents. The Provisional Revolutionary Government expressed its opinion repeatedly about official recognition of the lawful economic, educational, administrative and local rights of national minorities in Iran, including the wishes of our Kurdish brethren. However, the enemies of the revolution were able to create discord among our Kurdish brethren and among those who supported Iran's revolution, and started skirmishes, as a result of which blood was spilled unnecessarily.

In Bongad-e Kavus also some of the local peasants--the beloved population of this region, whose lands were confiscated by the criminal and plunderer Pahlavi dynasty years ago--upon the downfall of the regime of the murderous Pahlavi dynasty and without waiting for the Provisional Revolutionary Government, individually took some measures for the reestablishment of their rights.

Here too the remnants of the former regime and the agents of SAVAK instigated and caused bloodshed. In some parts of our country we have been experiencing such instigations and conspiracies by the enemies of the revolution who abused the sacred sentiments of the people. Not only are the enemies of the revolution busy conspiring against the people and their accomplishments in Iran, but some officers and agents of the murderous former regime are plotting in London with reactionary circles and writers for some magazines in England against the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Mr Bazargan. Some of them have travelled to the Maghreb several times to get their directives from the homeless Mohammad Reza and to organize their plots. Gholam Reza Pahlavi, Mahmud Monsef, Reza Fallah, Farrokh Najmabadi, Lieutenant General Ruhani, Lieutenant General Eskandar (Azemudeh), and Dr Mostafa (Almudi) head these hirlings in London.

It is the duty of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and that of all those who struggled for the freedom of Iran to identify these enemies of the revolution and bring them before public courts.

In most places, the bloodthirsty agents of SAVAK head these groups of enemies of the revolution, who, either directly or through the henchmen of those enemies, strive to damage the revolution and its accomplishments by penetrating the committees of Imam Khomeyni and religious circles. By disguising their identities, by changing the places of their residences and through special assignments, these agents of SAVAK and enemies of the revolution are carrying out their specific plans. By sowing the seeds of discord against the revolutionary government, they create local and national disturbances.

With caution, with revolutionary spirit and a final struggle we should rise against the enemies of the revolution. Like one bitten by a snake, the homeless and detested shah is lying in his next in the Maghreb and is busy spewing his poison from there. During the fifty and some odd years of its reign, this plundering and murderous dynasty pocketed billions of dollars of the peoples' money, part of which is now being spent for the completion of its conspiratorial plans against the revolutionary government and people of Iran.

Life and experience have shown us that the enemies of a revolution never surrender voluntarily. On the contrary, hoping that they would regain power, they resort to all kinds of conspiracies. This is why they are trying with all their might to inflict blows at the accomplishments of the great revolution of the Iranian people. From wherever they can, from the Maghreb, from London or from within our country, to their last breath, they will continue their enmity against the revolution in Iran.

The establishment of the republic was a deadly and fatal blow to the detested royal regime, to the history of 2500 years of crime by murderous monarchs and especially by the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty, and to its American masters. The road to final victory for Iran's revolution is long. The complete realization of this victory is based on crushing the enemies of the revolution, that is the remnants of the former regime, and identifying them under all conditions.

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTANI SOLDIERS CROSS BORDER

JN081747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] A communique issued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states that a number of Pakistani soldiers wearing Afghan uniforms crossed the Afghan border in the area of [name indistinct]. They attacked the four positions of [names indistinct]. The Afghan forces attacked and inflicted heavy casualties on the Pakistani forces. The Pakistani forces were chased across the Afghan border. Seven Afghan soldiers were killed in this battle.

Afghanistan issued a severe warning to the Pakistani Government to refrain from launching aggression against Afghan territory and to keep peace between the two countries.

OPPOSITION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD081050 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0130 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 8 April--The Afghan Liberation Front announced that it has killed, wounded or taken prisoner about 1,600 Afghan government soldiers since 20 March.

In a statement issued last night, the Front said that 500 Afghan Government soldiers were killed, 200 injured and 937 taken prisoner.

According to the statement, the fighting is continuing on numerous fronts and the Afghan regions of (Segal) and (Wuzi) have fallen into the hands of the Liberation Front, which has also seized 29 government vehicles and other hardware.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN LIFTS MARTIAL LAW

BK061750 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Martial law has been lifted from the country with immediate effect. Addressing the nation over radio and television tonight, President Ziaur Rahman referred to his promise to lift martial law within a week from the beginning of the first session of the newly elected Jatiya Sangsad [national parliament] and said accordingly martial law was to be lifted by the 9th of this month, but now it has been done with immediate effect.

In this context, the president also recalled his earlier declaration of unwavering faith in democratic ideals and his resolute pledge to the nation for establishing democratic rules in the country.

President Zia said the responsibility of the national affairs of the government fell on our shoulders at a very critical time in the latter half of 1975 when the massive [as heard] commonman in the country was faced with crisis as a result of the worse law and order situation and scarcity of food and clothing. He said under the circumstances it became the primary responsibility of the government to save the country and the nation from the grip of a terrible calamity. As such, he said the government engaged itself wholeheartedly to the task of preserving the national independence and improving the overall law and order situation. He said government also went for establishing national unity and for restoring confidence among the people.

The president said martial law was never misused or used arbitrarily. He said his government was always concerned for insuring that the law enforcing agencies do not harass the people by taking advantage of martial law.

The president appealed to the people to make united efforts for maintaining peace in the country with a view to establishing a sound democratic policy. He called upon the political parties and workers to cooperate with the government in maintaining law and order and to inspire the people to the same purpose.

President Zia said it was the solemn obligation of every political leader to lead the despised and neglected masses toward a happy and prosperous life. He said the people in the country are today eagerly waiting for that day when they will be free from the dearth of food, clothing, housing, education and health care. He said we must help improve the standard of their living within the shortest possible time.

President Zia said we must not forget that democratic rights are not a license for any individual or group to do whatever they like. He said the democratic system can never succeed without people's total respect and allegiance to the rule of law. He said we all would have to be [words indistinct] mission of democracy since we have just embarked on the road to democracy in the real sense of the term for the first time.

President Zia said that the establishment of a strong democratic system must be the resolve of all of us.

INDIA

PETROLEUM MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LIBYA SEEKING OIL

BK061633 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Apr (AFP)--Minister for Petroleum Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna left for Bombay on his way to Libya. During his 3-day stay in Libya, Mr. Bahuguna will explore the possibilities of getting 2 million tons of crude from that country.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON U.S. AID CUT

BK090304 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0230 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad on Sunday [8 April] categorically denied that Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program had behind it the intent of developing nuclear weapons. He said its aims were directed solely towards peaceful ends.

The spokesman made this statement in reply to allegations made by a U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington last Friday that the Carter administration had decided to cut off development aid to Pakistan both for the current and next fiscal years because the United States suspected that Pakistan's activities in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy were directed towards nonpeaceful purposes.

He regretted the decision to cut off American aid, which he said was an act of discrimination against Pakistan.

He said that other countries which had either exploded nuclear devices or had clearly acquired the capability to manufacture weapons and had rejected the application of international safeguards to their nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants, were being aided or armed by the United States. On the other hand, Pakistan, which had subjected its nuclear facilities to international inspection, was being deprived of development economic aid.

The spokesman insisted that Pakistan's concern over the danger of the threat of nuclear weapons was second to that of no other country. This was a matter of international record from 1966 to date.

The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's readiness to accept all safeguards to cover its peaceful program of nuclear research if such safeguards were applied on a nondiscriminatory basis. He elaborated that Pakistan was ready for this if the United States was willing to insure the application without preferences and exclusions to the nuclear programs of other countries which are known to have acquired or are on the threshold of acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

The spokesman noted the U.S. spokesman's statement that the United States policy was a global one and not confined to Pakistan. If so, he said, the threat of nuclear proliferation called for a global response which could best be mounted in UN forums on the basis of universality, nondiscrimination and sovereign equality of states. He said that to approach the problem on a selective basis and apply different standards to different states would imperil regional security and strengthen the forces of hegemonism in various parts of world.

The Pakistan spokesman rejected as false the charge that Pakistan was developing its nuclear program with assistance from or in partnership with Libya or any other country.

The spokesman said that it is unfair to subject a developing country like Pakistan to discrimination in the matter of possessing nuclear energy. He said that when the United States last month approached Pakistan about opening its research program to international inspection, it described this approach as discriminatory because similar approaches had not been made to other countries engaged in developing a nuclear research program. Pakistan, he said, could not unilaterally open its research program to inspection without any reciprocity of the part of a number of countries having far more advanced nuclear programs. Pakistan could not acquiesce in surrendering its national sovereignty and be pressurized into a course of action that militated against its independence.

Expressing surprise that Pakistan should be subjected to pressure from an ally, the spokesman said that the move, in fact, was directed against the Islamic world. The main reason why Pakistan had been singled out was the unfounded fear that it might develop nuclear devices for the Muslim world.

He also drew attention to India's stand that it would not accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities unless all five nuclear-weapon powers also accepted this condition. Pakistan had not gone that far. It had suggested an Indo-Pakistan arrangement on reciprocal inspection of their nuclear facilities. In his recent letter to the Indian prime minister, Pakistan's president had suggested a multilateral declaration by all South Asian countries that they would not acquire nuclear weapons. But these proposals had been rejected by India. The spokesman emphatically stated that Pakistan had not carried out any nuclear explosions. It had not breached any of the safeguards imposed on its nuclear facilities. He said: As a country to whom a nuclear threat was more imminent [as heard], Pakistan was concerned over the threat of nuclear weapons.

V. 9 Apr 79

Peshawar Explosion

OW081813 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 8 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 8 Apr (AFP)--A powerful explosion shook the office of U.S. AID in Peshawar capital about 100 miles north of here today. The explosion took place outside the U.S. office in the cantonment area, but no damage was done to the building. The blast followed the U.S. announcement of a ban on development aid to Pakistan on the allegation that Islamabad has managed to acquire nuclear capability to manufacture an atomic device.

Political Leaders' Attacks

BK090602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Political circles continue to express sharp reaction to the U.S. decision to suspend developmental aid to Pakistan.

The chief of the Pakistan Democratic Party, Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan, said that the U.S. decision was a challenge which should be met by establishing solid unity among the ranks of the people.

The chief of the Jamiat-I-Ulema-Pakistan, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, vigorously criticized the U.S. decision and assured the president of his party's support on this issue. He said that Pakistan would never bow to any external pressure, nor would it permit interference in its internal affairs.

The vice president of the Tahrik-I-Istiqlal, Malik Wazie Ali, said in a statement that the Pakistani people should accept the challenge to their freedom and self-respect. He said it would be a happy day when Pakistan becomes self-reliant.

The secretary general of the National Democratic Party, Mr Zahurul Haq, expressing grief over the U.S. decision, said that this was an example of a double standard, in the context of which Pakistan should review its policies toward the United States.

The chief of the Musawat Party, Mr Mohammad Hanif Ramay, stressed the need to reformulate foreign policy to meet the U.S. challenge.

Pakistani students in New York staged a protest against President Carter for the U.S. decision to suspend aid to Pakistan. Similar feelings were expressed by a senior joint secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League, Qayyum group, Mr (S.A. Shakur); the central joint secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League, Chattha group, (Syed Safdar Husain); and the chief of the [words indistinct] (Choudhry Nazir Ahmad Khan).

NINE KILLED, THREE INJURED IN BALUCHISTAN TRIBAL CLASH

BK070834 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] In District Nasirabad [Baluchistan state] nine persons were killed and three injured as a result of a clash between two tribal groups. The deputy commissioner of Nasirabad told a Radio Pakistan Quetta representative this morning that efforts are being made to resolve the dispute through tribal elders.

BHUTTO'S WIFE, DAUGHTER ALLOWED TO VISIT LARKANA

BK061527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto were today granted special permission to visit Larkana [Bhutto's home town]. The government provided them with a special aircraft for this journey.

They stayed about 1 hour at an ancestral burial ground and offered prayers. Later, they spent some time at their residence and met with a few relatives and friends.

They returned to Rawalpindi later this evening by the same aircraft.

PPP LEADER IN LAHORE JAILED FOR INCITING AGAINST ARMY

BK061747 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A summary military court in Lahore sentenced Malik Syed Hassan, a PPP [Pakistan People's Party] leader, to 1 year rigorous imprisonment for inciting disaffection against members of the armed forces.

According to the prosecution, Malik Syed Hassan addressed an unlawful gathering at Nasir Bagh yesterday and brought into hatred members of the armed forces. He was tried by the court under martial law regulation No 13 and found guilty.

KARACHI REPORTS REACTION TO BHUTTO HANGING CONTINUES

First Death in Violence

BK061741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A press note issued by the Punjab Government in Lahore this evening says on the occasion of the kul [final prayers] of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, a number of congregations were held in various cities in the province today.

Like yesterday, the crowds that were dispersing indulged in hooliganism and went on a rampage at some places. In Lahore, about 1,500 persons, while dispersing from Nasir Bagh, fanned out into the bylanes and roads in the area, pelting stones at the police and the traffic signals. They made petrol pumps and certain buildings the target of their violence.

The press note says the records in one room of the commissioner's office were partially burned and some benches outside were damaged. A section of the crowd set a car on fire near (Pulington) Market. Another section of the unruly crowd tried to cause damage to the premises of the Veterinary College and damaged two of their vehicles. The building was, however, saved by the timely intervention of the police.

In the (Weavers) Garden area the goods station was damaged and attempts were made to set fire to two petrol pumps. The press note says: In all, 17 vehicles were burned.

In Multan, an attempt was made to set on fire a police post. Seven persons were arrested on the spot. In Faisalabad, some damage was caused to a petrol pump.

In Gujranwala, a congregation became unruly and caused damage to six shops and one house. A bank branch was also burned. A bus of the fire brigade was damaged. An attempt was made to tamper with the railway track and damage the signalling system. As a result of violence between the two rival groups, three persons were grievously injured, one of whom later succumbed to injuries.

In Rawalpindi, two vehicles were stoned and those involved were promptly arrested. Minor incidents were reported from Ahmedpur, Shaktia and Rahim Yar Khan. The situation in other places by and large remained calm.

A press note issued by the Sind Government in Karachi this evening says the situation in six districts of the Sind Province remained completely normal today. The districts are Khairpur, Jacobabad, That Parkar, Sanghar, Daddu and Nawabshah. However, some incidents have been reported from Sukkur, Hyderabad, Badin Thatta and Karachi districts. The press note in Hyderabad says some students of Liawat Medical College attempted to take out a procession and pelted stones. Two students were detained by the police.

In the village Tajpur of Hyderabad District two persons were apprehended for creating disturbances after Juma [Friday] prayers. In Thatta town some persons after Juma prayers became rowdy and tried to pelt stones at the police and passengers of a bus stand. Three persons, one police constable and two citizens, received minor injuries. One roadside cafe was damaged. Seventeen persons were apprehended. In (Talhar), a small town on Badin District, four persons were apprehended for attempting to take out a procession. In Sukkur a group of persons after returning from kuran khani [prayers] at (Khaddah) Mosque pelted stones at a private bus and set it on fire, which was controlled immediately. This group also caused damage to a SRTC [State Roadways Transport Corporation] bus standing at the bus stand. About 20 persons have been hauled in.

In Karachi city, life remained normal except for sporadic instances of unlawful activities, mainly in the outlying areas. So far 78 persons involved in attempting to disturb public peace were arrested from Jacob Lines, Old Golimar, Bakra Got in Korangi and the Clifton area. Of these, 40 persons hauled up in Old Golimar were later let off after obtaining an undertaking of good conduct from each one of them. The situation in these areas is under control.

In the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] namaze janaza [prayers] were offered at several places. In Peshawar, about a 100 persons took out a procession and pelted stones on police and GTS buses. They were dispersed by the police. In Mardan a crowd resorted to brickbatting. The police used tear gas to disperse them. In other parts of the province the situation remained normal and peaceful.

There is no report of any untoward incident from Baluchistan.

Court Sentences Lahore Citizen

BK070228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A summary military court in Lahore has sentenced one person to 1 year of rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes and fined him 500 rupees for inciting people in the city on Thursday [5 April] .

Minor Incidents Reported

BK071530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The law and order situation was generally peaceful today throughout the country. No untoward incident was reported from Rawalpindi today. The situation in Punjab was peaceful, except in Multan where a few persons attempted to set on fire the general post office building. But the crowd dispersed following police intervention and the situation was brought under control.

The entire province of Sind was peaceful today, and no untoward incident was reported from any part of the province. A press note issued in Karachi says that some minor incidents were reported from Karachi, Kotri and Jacobabad. In Karachi, a few persons set on fire a truck of the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. However, through timely intervention of police the situation was brought under control. One person was arrested.

The situation in the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan was absolutely normal, and no untoward incident was reported from any part.

Further Arrests

BK080341 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The summary military court in Lahore yesterday sentenced to prison terms, lashes and fines six persons on charges of damaging public property and propagating hatred toward the armed forces.

The summary military court in Jhelum sentenced four persons on charges of shouting slogans against the government, holding illegal demonstrations and delivering objectionable speeches.

The summary military court in Multan sentenced 25 persons to rigorous imprisonment and from 5 to 10 lashes.

The summary military court in Larkana sentenced 14 persons to rigorous imprisonment and lashes on charges of participating in violence.

PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports that police have arrested 70 persons during the last 3 days.

Gujranwala Arrests

BK080342 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Apr 79 BK

[Text] According to a report from the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, police arrested 15 persons in Gujranwala yesterday under the martial law regulations. Charges will be launched against those persons in a summary military court.